

A HISTORY OF
THE TRENTON
BANKING COMPANY

1804 - 1920

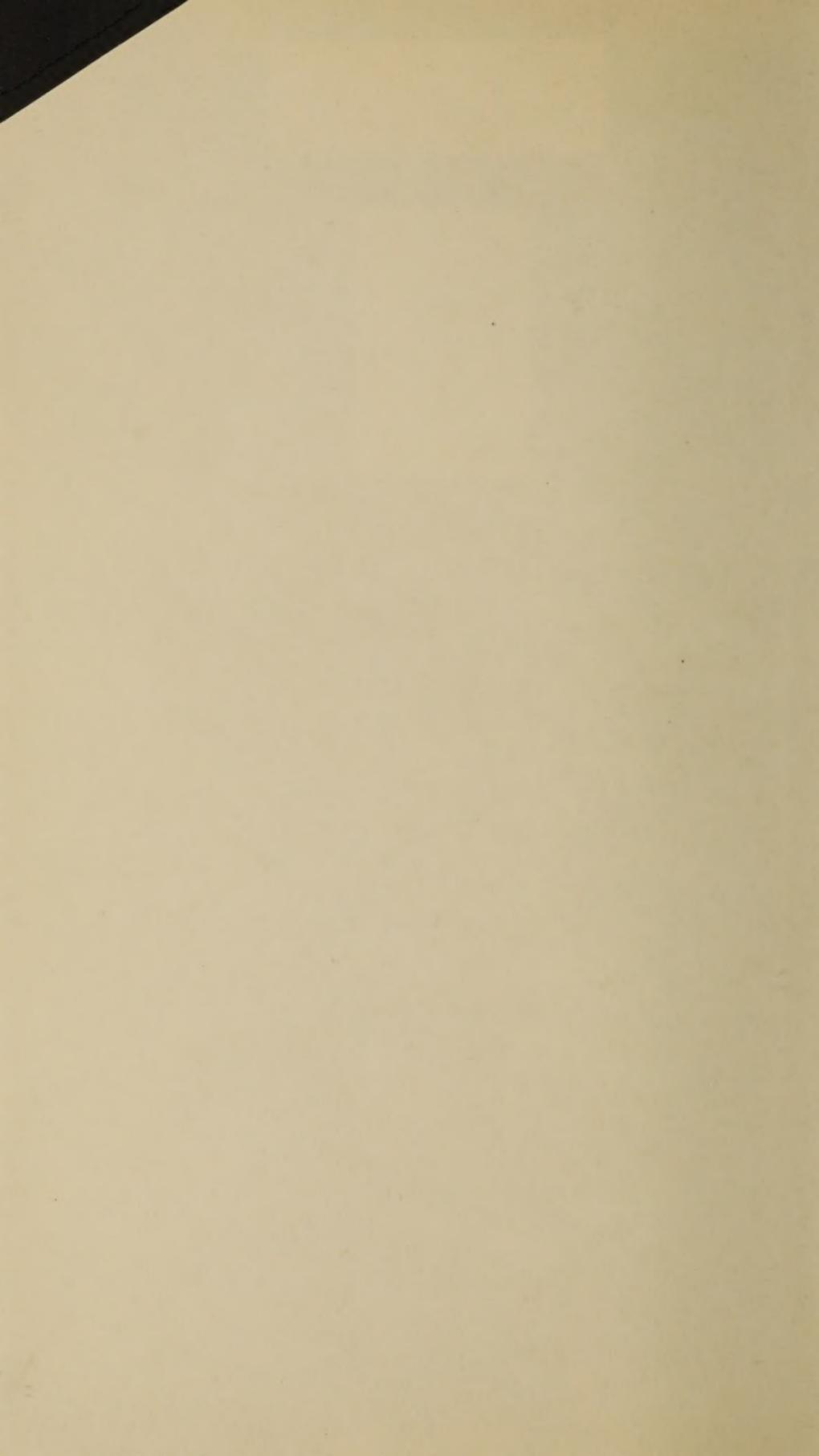
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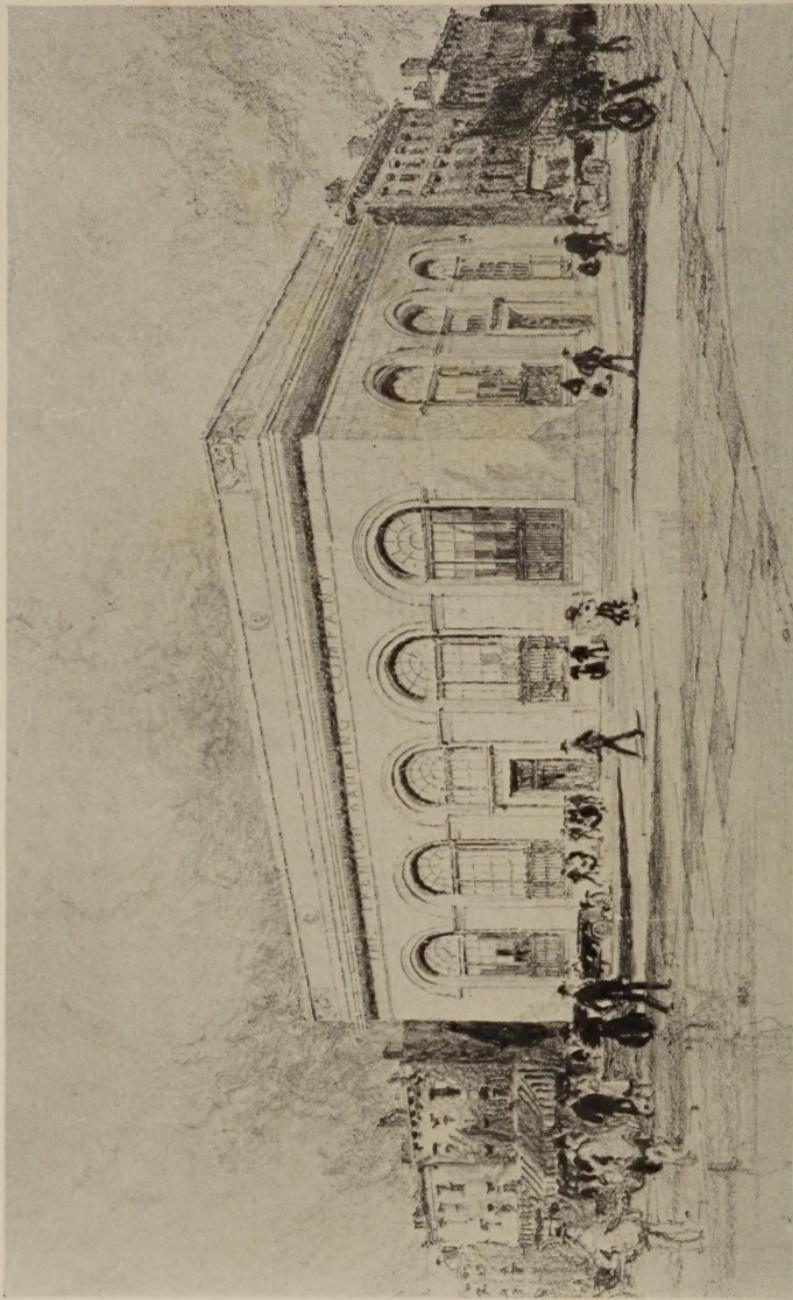
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THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY

Building erected 1919

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BANKING COMPANY

1804 & 1929

BY
PAUL G. TOMLINSON

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY
1929

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A LARGE PORTION OF THIS BOOK IS BASED
UPON INFORMATION AND MATERIAL COL-
LECTED BY DR. CARLOS E. GODFREY. HIS
CONTRIBUTION IN THIS RESPECT HAS BEEN
NOT ONLY INVALUABLE, BUT ABSOLUTELY
ESSENTIAL TO THE WRITING OF THIS HISTORY

A HISTORY OF
THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY

1804 - 1929

WHEN on the third day of December, 1804, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed "an act to erect and establish the Trenton Banking Company," the now flourishing capital of New Jersey had a population of less than two thousand people, and of this number approximately ten per cent were slaves. On the site of The Trenton Banking Company's present banking house stood the home of Abraham Hunt,¹ once Trenton's most prominent merchant, the gentleman who on Christmas night twenty-eight years previous to 1804 had entertained the Hessian Colonel Rall so effectively that George Washington and his Continental Army were forgotten and the history of the world was changed.

Trenton was growing in 1804 as it is growing today, and the good citizens of the town realized that if they were to expand and grow industrially as well as numerically they must have banking facilities. Some poet has said that it is love that makes the world go 'round, but the business and industrial worlds revolve about money and banking credit. If this is too bad, it is none the less true. So Trenton needed a bank, and

¹ In 1829 this property was sold for \$10,000.

The Trenton Banking Company, Trenton's first bank, was the result.

Nine years earlier a bank had been projected in Trenton, but it never became a reality. Earlier in the year 1804 the Newark Banking and Insurance Company had been established, but it was incorporated primarily for the purpose of writing fire insurance, and The Trenton Banking Company, therefore, is the oldest bank in the State of New Jersey operating under its original name and for the purposes for which it was originally incorporated.

On December 10, 1804, there appeared an advertisement in the two Trenton newspapers, the *True American* and the *Trenton Federalist*, as follows:

TRENTON BANKING COMPANY

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this State passed the 3d inst. entitled "An act to erect and establish a Banking Company in the city of Trenton," subscription books will be opened by the subscribers on Tuesday the 8th day of January next at 10 o'clock in the morning at the City Tavern in Trenton, to be continued open during that day and the three succeeding days, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner filled up; at which time and place those who are desirous of carrying the provisions of the said act into effect will have an opportunity of becoming stockholders in the said company.

JAMES EWING,
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
GEORGE ABBOTT,
PETER HUNT,
ABNER REEDER.

December 8, 1804.

Stock of the new bank was to consist of \$300,000. divided into 6,000 shares of fifty dollars each. Five dollars was to be paid on each share when subscriptions were made, five dollars more on the day of the election of the first board of directors, and the remaining forty dollars in four equal quarterly instalments of ten dollars each.

It must have been a busy time at the City Tavern when subscriptions were being received, for a few days later it was announced that nearly four thousand shares had been subscribed and the bank was therefore assured of enough capital with which to commence operations. Notice was given that a meeting of stockholders¹ would be held in the City Tavern on February 12, for the purpose of electing eleven directors, and the notice also reminded subscribers that the second instalment on their shares was due on or before that day. There was a great deal of interest and talk in the town over this election and many people wrote to the newspapers urging the election of their favorites to the directorate of the new institution. In due course the meeting was held and there were chosen as directors for the ensuing year Isaac Smith, Joseph Bloomfield, John Beatty, Joshua Wright, Thomas Newbold, Alexander Chambers, Peter Hunt, Abraham Hunt, Jonathan Rhea, Joseph M. Lawrie, and James H. Imlay.

On the following day there was a meeting of the directors for the election of officers. Isaac Smith was

¹ See Appendix for list of original stockholders.

unanimously elected president, at a salary of \$700 a year, payable quarterly. Pearson Hunt was unanimously elected cashier, and his salary was fixed at \$1300 a year. Messrs. Beatty, Abraham Hunt, and Peter Hunt were appointed a committee of three to find proper housing for the new bank, and were authorized, if it met with their approval, to purchase the site of the old Court House and *gaol* on the easterly side of Warren Street, recently offered for sale by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon and advertised for sale at "Public Vendue on the 27th of February next." In addition, a committee was appointed, comprised of the President of the Bank, Joseph Bloomfield, who was Governor of the State, and Mr. Beatty, to select paper of the proper kind and quality to be used for the Bank's bills, and to report on style, devices, and denominations of the bills to be issued by the Bank, together with the necessary safeguards in order to protect against counterfeits. Counterfeiting was a real problem of our early banks.

At an adjourned meeting the same day it was reported that up to that time 5958 shares of stock had been subscribed for, all but forty-two of the number originally offered. This would seem to indicate that the Bank was starting off with a most whole-hearted support, although the election of officers and directors evidently did not meet with the entire approval of all the citizens of Trenton, for on February 18 there appeared in the *True American* the following letter:

To those of the Philadelphia Stockholders in the Trenton Bank to whom the following questions are pertinent, they are submitted.

Was not the Trenton Banking Company incorporated for the benefit of the Citizens of this State?

Was it not therefore proper that they should first have a chance of subscribing?

Was it not ungenerous (and in fact did it not defeat the intentions of the Legislature in passing the law) for you to come forward and engross nearly three-fourths of the whole stock, before our citizens had an opportunity of taking what they wanted?

Was it treating with proper deference the citizens of this state and place, to employ as your agent in this business a person almost universally obnoxious, and whose insolence prevented many respectable men from becoming concerned in an institution over which he assumed so much control?

In dictating a ticket for Directors, did you not exercise a power which ought to have been vested in the stockholders in this state, who might be supposed better acquainted with those best qualified for the trust?

In your choice of directors, were you actuated only by a wish to promote the interest of the institution, or by sinister motives?

Does the ticket which you formed and elected, comprise eleven of the *most capable, unexceptionable and devoted to the institution*, that could be found in this part of the state?

Have you not chosen some who were hostile to the bank from the first, and rejected others of equal or superior qualifications, who labored hard to obtain the law, and to put it in operation?

Was not the determination to have Dr. Smith chosen President, what governed in the formation of your ticket?

Is Dr. Smith the most active, intelligent and suitable man

that could be fixed on for that office? or was it his *relationship* to some of you that induced his appointment?

Ought such consideration to govern in cases of this kind?

If Dr. Smith was needy, would it not have been more honorable for you to put your hands in your own pockets and supported him, than to burthen an infant institution with such a dead weight?

Do you intend by your partial and arbitrary conduct to drive the independent citizens of this part of the state to the necessity of applying for a charter for another bank?

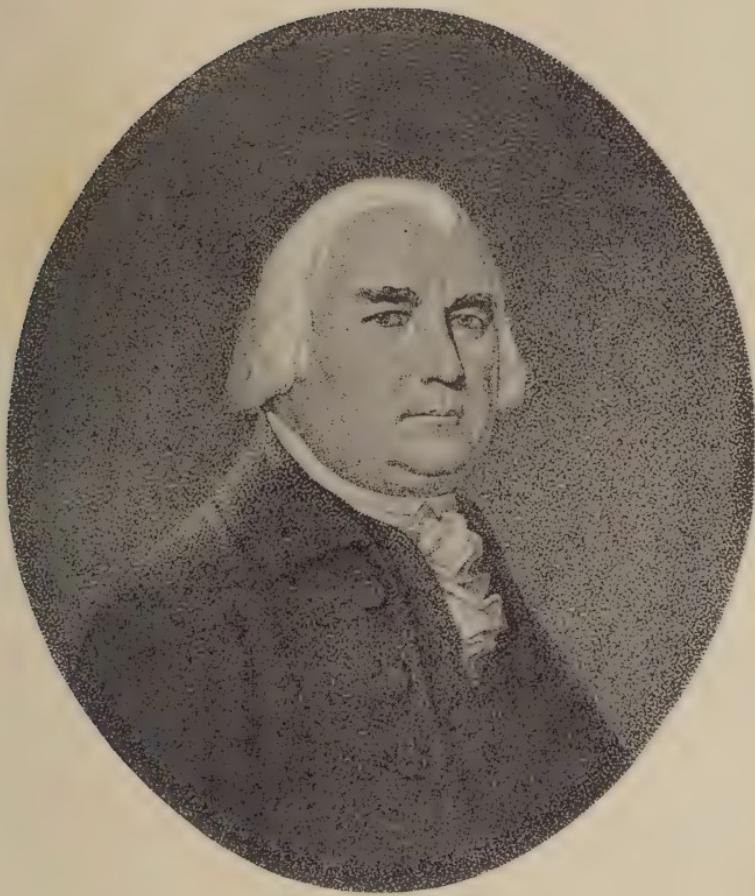
A Friend to the Bank,
If properly conducted.

The practice of writing anonymous letters to the newspapers is evidently not a new one, for disgruntled persons with axes to grind apparently have always written to editors, and under aliases taken others to task for not doing something which they themselves have not had the courage to suggest in person, and at the proper time. Doubtless their rantings carried as little weight in 1805 as they do today. The fact that so many of the stockholders dwelt in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania seems to have been a particular bone of contention, although as the subsequent history of the Bank showed, of no importance practically.

At a meeting held February 28, 1805, Governor Bloomfield, speaking for his committee, reported:

That the expences of engraving five plates of the following denominations would be at the subsequent rates. That is to say—

First plate of four Bank Bills, two of one dollar each—Device, plain shield, and two of three dollars each—Device, a plough, with or without a shield.



ISAAC SMITH
First President

Second plate—Four of five dollars each—Device, a horse's head.

Third plate—Four of ten dollars each—Device, a horse's head supported.

Fourth plate—Two Bills of twenty dollars each—Device, Horse's head and plough.

One bill of fifty dollars—Device, Horse's head with a shield and plough.

One bill of one hundred dollars—Device, Cornicopia with or without a shield.

Fifth plate—One Bill of five hundred dollars—Device, State arms complete.

Three post notes—Device, cornicopia with or without a shield.

Which plates at \$110. each will cost	\$550.00
A paper mold with 56 letters }	28.67
Trenton water mark, will be }	
10,000 sheets of paper	350.00
A rolling press	70.00
Printing notes at \$6. per thousand, }	600.00
for 10,000 sheets	
A vault secured from fire	782.90
An Iron Chest ¹	160.00
	\$2541.57

Which report was agreed to.

Ordered, That the first and fourth plates be furnished as speedily as possible, and that such immaterial variations from the devices in the plates, as stated in the foregoing report, may be made, as the President and Cashier with the engraver may deem advisable.

Mr. Beatty, speaking for the committee appointed to purchase a banking house, reported:

¹ This chest is still in the possession of the bank.

That the Committee had made diligent enquiry on the matters referred to them, and have had under their view several houses, a list of which and Terms respectively on which the proprietors would let or dispose of the same accompany this report. The Committee beg leave further to report, that in their opinion, none of the houses offered would be suitable for transacting the business of the Bank without material alterations in their internal structure, thereby incurring considerable expence for the short period of one or two years. Under this impression, the Committee on viewing the Court House in this city offered for sale, were unanimously of opinion, that from its central situation, and other concurring circumstances, it offered advantages, which could not be so readily in a private building obtained; and that it would be advisable to make the purchase provided the same could be obtained for a reasonable sum. The Committee accordingly attended the sale, and have made the purchase of the said Court House and lot on behalf of the Bank for the sum of two thousand and fifty-five dollars. The one moiety payable on the first day of May next, and the residue on the first day of May eighteen hundred and six, all which is respectfully submitted.

It was thereupon resolved that the Board approve the purchase of the Court House and lot, and it was directed that the entire purchase money be paid upon the execution of a proper deed.¹

President Smith and Governor Bloomfield were requested to employ an artist to "sink a dye" for the seal of the Bank, "and that the device thereof be a horse's head with this inscription 'The Seal of the Trenton Banking Company—New Jersey.' "

¹ See Appendix for a copy of this deed.

That the executives of The Trenton Banking Company very early realized their obligations and the best principles of banking practice, is proved by a resolution¹ passed the same day that the directors and officers of The Trenton Banking Company considered themselves bound in honor and they severally pledged themselves to each other "not to disclose or discover upon any accounts, or at any time, whatsoever, the opinion or vote of any particular Director of this Board or any transactions thereof of a confidential nature."

At this meeting also the cashier was authorized to employ a first clerk at a salary not exceeding \$850.00, and a second clerk to receive not more than \$350.00. A sum not exceeding \$1,000 was appropriated for necessary repairs to the building purchased for a banking house, but we find later that like most building operations, the final cost exceeded the original estimate and the directors were obliged to make additional appropriations for this purpose.

In March Mr. Beatty, for the Committee on a Banking House, reported progress on the repairs and alterations and stated that he expected the house to be in readiness for the transaction of business by the first day of May. Meanwhile the affairs of the new banking company were still proving of considerable interest to the community and in the *True American* in the spring of 1805 appeared the following comment:

¹ See Appendix for a copy of these rules and regulations.

THE TRENTON BANK

A correspondent suggests, that the Farmers in the neighborhood of this place, who have money to put out at interest, would find it to their advantage to vest in the stock of the Bank. By doing this they will be benefitted in the following among other particulars, namely,

Their Principal will be perfectly safe:

Their interest will be punctually paid, without any trouble in collecting it:

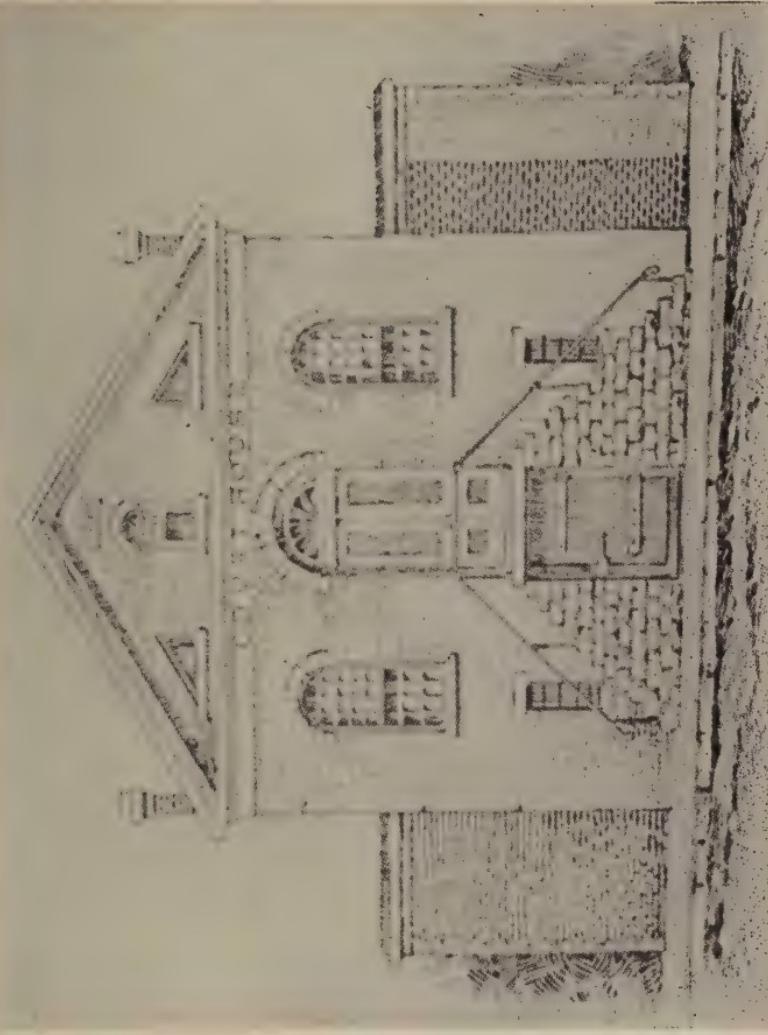
Their interest¹ from the Bank Stock will probably be four or five per cent more than the legal interest; there being no instance of a Bank that does not yield seven per cent more than legal interest; and some, the Bank of Delaware among the number, produce 12 per cent, or 5 per cent more than our legal interest.

Besides this, it will be remembered, that every rise of the stock is so much clear gain to the holders; and there is no doubt but the stock of this Bank, from the rich country round it, and its vicinity to Philadelphia, will continue to rise, till it reaches thirty or forty per cent; should the business be conducted as it ought to be. The stock of the Bank of Delaware is now, and has been for a year past, 60 per cent advance—so that each original holder, besides his interest, may get 160 dollars for every 100 he subscribed. Our city is situate somewhat like Wilmington—tho' that place has more commerce, and her bank is aided by the Brandywine mills; yet, on our part, we shall be benefitted by the public works going on in this state—the Delaware Bridge, the Canal, the Turnpike, &c. as the companies engaged in these projects, will undoubtedly deposit their monies in this Bank for safe-keeping.

Some object to the largeness of the capital of the Trenton Bank; but if this should be found an inconvenience, it is

¹ Many people still fail to distinguish between interest and dividends.

THE FIRST HOME OF THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY
County Court House and Gaol Purchased in 1805



not probably without its remedy. The Legislature will meet before the last two installments are payable; and by procuring a supplement to the law, providing that these two installments need not be paid forward unless found to be necessary, the capital would be sufficiently reduced.

And while it the Bank will produce these advantages to lenders, it will also accommodate borrowers, inasmuch as they will always know where to obtain money, and need pay no more than legal interest; whereas now many persons who are obliged to borrow, pay to usurers, who take advantage of their necessities, much more than the law allows.

On the whole, it appears probable that the Bank, if conducted liberally and impartially, will be of much utility.

In spite of the fact that the writer of this comment had many pleasant things to say, the qualifications appearing in almost every sentence, however, would seem to indicate that he was attempting to play safe. Probably he was what is called nowadays a "Yes-and-No Man."

In anticipation of the opening of the new house two watchmen were employed, whose business it was to "attend every evening at the house with arms and to remain there during the whole night, acting alternately as patroles, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the officers of the Bank." The directors felt further that these watchmen could also perform the duties of doorkeeper and messenger, and as remuneration for their services appropriated "not less than \$200" as a yearly salary for each one of these two handy men.

At the meeting held April 20, 1805, the directors

decided to issue their first currency, and ordered that \$49,200 be prepared for circulation, and that for this purpose two hundred half sheets from the plates of twenty, fifty, and hundred dollar notes, and fourteen hundred half sheets struck from the plates of one and three dollar notes be signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier.

On April 30, 1805, the new bank was opened for business, and business hours were fixed at from ten to three every day excepting Sundays. The Saturday half day did not come for a good many years and it should be noted that in the early days of the banking business in Trenton everyone kept long hours, for there is a record of a directors' meeting held at eight o'clock in the morning. In August of that year the deed for the house and lot was delivered and sent to the Clerk's Office of Hunterdon County to be recorded. Shortly after the purchase had been recorded the directors arranged to have the walls of the banking house raised and a slate roof installed. A sum of not exceeding one thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose, but once more the cost of the work exceeded the estimate and further appropriations again were necessary. While the alterations were being made Josiah Fithian, the clerk, was required to sleep in the house.

One of the first business transactions of the officers of the new Bank was the opening of an account with the Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York City. This was the first account opened by The Trenton Banking Company with an outside financial insti-

tution, and what is even more interesting is the fact that this account has continued through one hundred and twenty-five years, right down to the present day. The Bank of the Manhattan Company¹ is, in the year 1929, The Trenton Banking Company's principal New York correspondent, just as in 1805 it was its only New York correspondent.

When the Bank had been in operation for a short time it was found that with four instalments paid in on each share of stock the capital was sufficiently large to meet all demands, and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the State Legislature praying that the Board be given power to suspend payment of the fifth and sixth instalments "until the stockholders in the said Company shall determine otherwise." The Legislature acted favorably on this petition and in October formal notice was given to the stockholders that these last two payments were suspended. In December new certificates of stock were issued in lieu of those previously adopted.

On December 31, 1805, when the Bank had been doing business for scarcely more than six months, the first dividend was declared, amounting to a dollar and twenty cents a share, and dividend payments of this amount were continued semi-annually until December, 1839.

Early in the year 1806 it is recorded that the plate from which the three dollar bills had been printed was

¹ In November 1929 the name of this institution was changed to Bank of Manhattan Trust Company.

so worn that it was unfit for use, and a new plate was prepared on which was printed a picture of the Trenton Delaware Bridge. Early in that year, too, the cashier was authorized to purchase an eight-day clock at the expense of the company, and to "cause it to be put up in some convenient place in the Bank."¹ Equipped with one convenience, the directors decided upon another, and appointed a committee to arrange for aqueduct water to be conveyed to the banking house.²

In July 1806 the first counterfeit notes of The Trenton Banking Company appeared, and several three and five dollar notes were circulated in Trenton. From a description in the newspapers at that time the notes would seem to have borne no great likeness to the originals, but the matter was important and that fall a committee from The Trenton Banking Company joined with a committee from the Bank of Newark to prepare and present a bill to the Legislature further to guard and protect banks against counterfeits:

On August 20, 1807, Isaac Smith, first president of the Bank, died, and on September 11 of that year Jonathan Rhea, one of the original directors, was elected president in his place. The new president evi-

¹ This clock is still in use in the Bank, and continues to keep good time.

² The aqueduct water was supplied by a wooden trunk laid down Warren Street, conducting water from a large spring near the site of the old reservoir of the Trenton Water Works. Water from this source was furnished to a considerable portion of Trenton until the system was taken over by the city in 1859.



JONATHAN RHEA
Second President

dently was not satisfied with the salary enjoyed by his predecessor and his remuneration was increased to one thousand dollars a year; this action called forth another anonymous communication of protest in the local newspapers, the following letter appearing in the *True American* of February 22, 1808:

You last week gave us an account who were elected Directors and President of the Trenton Bank. This was all right—but you should have gone a little further—You should have told us, that two hundred dollars were added to the salary of the President, which was before probably twice as much as a fair compensation for all the services a President can render! And if you had added that when the salary was first fixed it was made as high as it was from personal respect to an old and faithful servant of the public, and a desire to make his last days comfortable and easy—that the duties of the President are not near as burthensome now as they were then—that the Bank never did less business than it is now doing, and that it is likely from the situation of the country to do still less—I say, had you added these facts to your account of the election of Directors and President, you would probably have rendered an essential service to the Stockholders, a few only of whom were present at the raising of the salary. For my own part I know not how to account for this augmentation of salary, at this time, unless it is by supposing that a system of favoritism is adopted, to which the interests of the institution are to be sacrificed. If so, it behoves the Stockholders to enquire whence the evil proceeds, and endeavor to apply a remedy.

A STOCKHOLDER.

February 17, 1808.

On November 22, 1809, a special meeting of the directors was called to discuss, consider, and protest against the proposed tax of one-half of one per cent

on the capital stock of the banks of New Jersey. The controversy on this tax raged for many months. Numerous meetings of the directors were held to consider it, and although The Trenton Banking Company finally paid the tax, which on their capital of \$178,740 amounted to \$893.70, it is presumed that they did not do so with any great enthusiasm. One bank, the Jersey Bank located in Jersey City, gave up business and removed from the State rather than pay this tax. The controversy on the subject gave further opportunity for anonymous newspaper correspondence and bitter attacks were made on banks and banking from the public press throughout the State. As one correspondent put it, "A cow, which might be absolutely necessary to the subsistence of a poor family, would pay twenty or thirty cents tax, while hundreds of thousands of Bank-Stock paid not a cent!" The implication would seem to be that a cow was more useful than a bank. All through these communications, however, it is interesting to note that bitter as the attacks on the banks were, The Trenton Banking Company was considered an exception to the general rule, and we find this fact stated in so many words in several of these denunciatory communications. The Legislature passed the Act imposing this tax on November 2, 1810, and while petitions were presented to that august body for its repeal the banks seem to have been able to stand the extra burden.

Meanwhile, by an Act passed November 3, 1810, the State Treasurer was authorized and directed to

subscribe on behalf of the State for \$20,000 of the amount reserved to the State of the capital stock of The Trenton Banking Company, and to subscribe for additional shares as moneys might be received from the Federal Government on account of the principal and interest of the funded debt due the State. Dividends received on shares subscribed for were to be applied to still further subscriptions and on January 27, 1813, the State Treasurer paid for the last two hundred of the twelve hundred shares which the State was privileged to buy. Directors to represent the State were elected: Peter Gordon, Philip Howell, Ellett Tucker, and Henry Bellerjeau.

In 1812 State banks were established in six towns of New Jersey, among them Trenton, and this rival of The Trenton Banking Company commenced business with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. These new banks called forth more protests from the citizens of New Jersey and dire predictions were made that a flood of paper money would depreciate currency, with resulting evils to every resident of New Jersey. Violent efforts were made in Trenton to prevent the stock of the State bank there from being subscribed. According to the newspapers, "the most untrue assertions and unfounded suspicions have been industrially circulated." The papers warned, however, that the books would be filled, that the bank would go into operation, that the stock would rise in price, and that many who refused to subscribe would be glad later on to buy the shares at an advance of

fifteen or twenty per cent. It was said on the other side, however, that The Trenton Banking Company, "in full operation and with a credit as well established as any in the Union," could make use of only three-fifths of its capital, and prospective subscribers were warned that under the circumstances they could expect nothing but loss if they purchased stock in the new bank. The Trenton Banking Company was not very aged at this time, but in order to distinguish it from its competitors we find it referred to even at that early date as the "old bank."

On May 13, 1812, a meeting of the citizens of Trenton and vicinity was held at the Indian Queen Tavern, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public sentiment on the question of peace or war, and we learn from the *Trenton Federalist* that the meeting "was very respectable for character." War was in the air, and on June 19, 1812, James Madison, President of the United States, announced "that war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories." As was to be expected, business throughout the country was adversely affected, the United States Government called upon the people to subscribe to new loans, and The Trenton Banking Company responded to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. In addition to these Federal loans the Bank answered the call of the State to the extent of thirty-two thousand dollars. During the period of the war The Trenton Banking Company

subscribed to loans issued by the United States Government to the extent of \$193,170.12.¹

The fortunes of war ebbed and flowed, and when the city of Washington was captured by the British on August 24, 1814, it was only natural that extreme nervousness should prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. Banks all over the country suspended specie payments, among them The Trenton Banking Company, by a resolution adopted August 31, 1814. The government was selling its notes at twenty per cent discount, and it seemed as if the country were fast going to wrack and ruin. The war ended that year with a victory for the United States, however, by the Treaty of Ghent, dated December 24, 1814, and ratified and confirmed by the United States Senate on February 17, 1815.

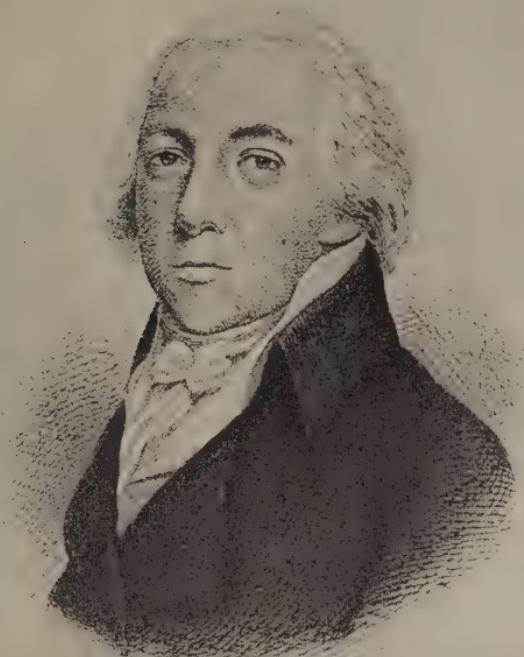
The war was over, but financial troubles still persisted. A year later we find that The Trenton Banking Company loaned the hard-pressed State of New Jersey ten thousand dollars, with interest at seven per cent, and at one time it was said that the city of Trenton was so short of funds that money had to be borrowed from The Trenton Banking Company with which to pay the town watchmen. Troubles, like everything else, all end eventually, however, and on February 20, 1817, specie payments were resumed in Trenton. Meanwhile President Jonathan Rhea had died Feb-

¹ These figures given by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, September 26, 1929.

ruary 3, 1815, and on February 11 Colonel John Beatty was elected president in his stead.

In June of 1818 a rumor was circulated about Trenton that another bank was to be incorporated. Protests arose, and according to newspaper accounts it would seem that banks generally were held in very low esteem. References were made to a "flood of evil banks"; bankers were referred to as "money-changers," and were accused of living on the misfortunes and distress of the people. It was admitted that at times banks were a convenience to mercantile men, but just as often as great an evil. One bank in Trenton, obviously The Trenton Banking Company, was referred to as "all Philadelphian" in its views and interests, a revival of the charges brought up when the institution was founded fourteen years earlier. One man who signed his name "Justice" wrote to the *Trenton Federalist*: "Give us no more banks, no more paper money. The country is flooded with the pernicious trash and enough have been the sacrifices to these Molochs of Mammon."

The Trenton Banking Company, however, in spite of everything continued its forward progress, and continued to deserve the support and patronage of the community. It must have been doing well, for dividends were paid regularly, and when the presidents of the two banks in the city of New Brunswick invited The Trenton Banking Company to unite with them in an application to the State Legislature for a repeal or suspension of the capital stock tax, the di-



JOHN BEATTY
Third President

rectors declined this invitation, evidently content and able to pay the tax as levied.

The history of a bank, especially a good bank, is not a tale of wild adventure, and its business usually goes on evenly and uneventfully through the years. Interesting items appear, however, from time to time, and frequently the history of a bank reflects the history of the community in which it operates. On September 24, 1824, for instance, the directors resolved that the Bank should remain shut throughout the following day, that being the day assigned for the reception of General LaFayette. It must have been a gala day, for the *True American* reports that "In this city ordinary business is suspended, the common affairs of life are forgotten, and one general feeling of enthusiasm prevails." The summer of that same year two women and three men, "principally foreigners," were arrested in Paterson for passing counterfeit bank notes on The Trenton Banking Company. A newspaper account states that three of the culprits were "secured by the vigilance and attention of the Sheriff," but that the other two, "through the unpardonable negligence of the constables, were suffered to escape." Evidently the police came in for their share of criticism in those days as well as now.

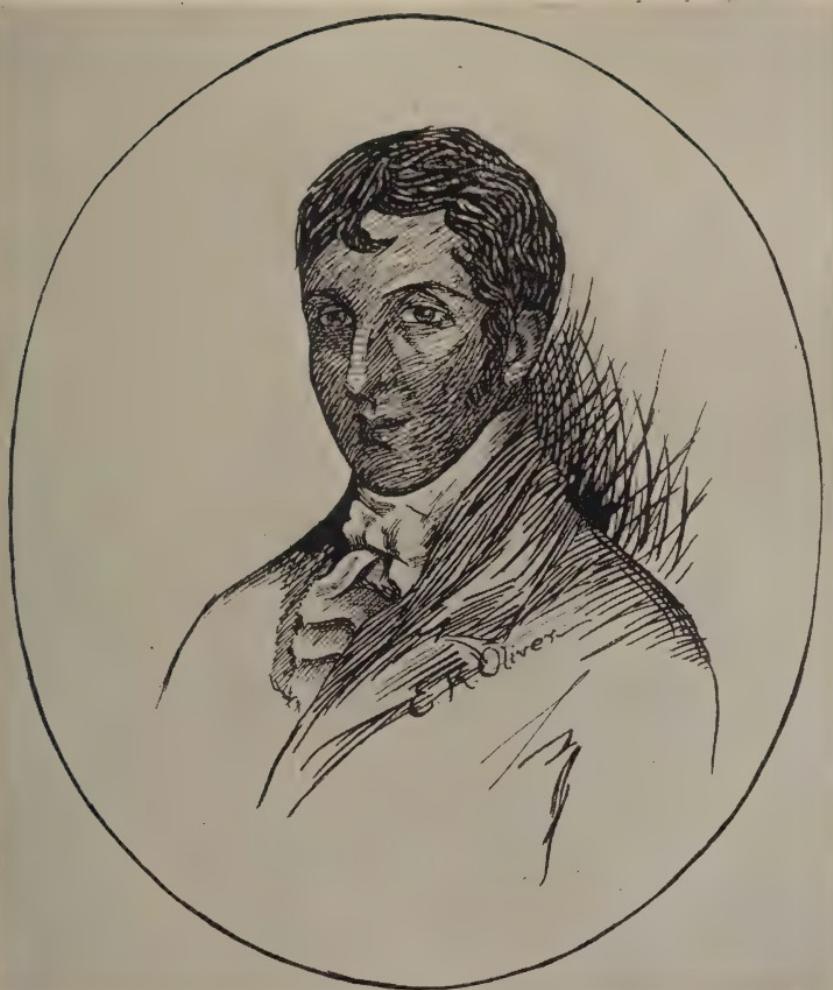
In 1825 the State Bank at Trenton was in difficulties and its affairs received much publicity, not only from the stockholders, but in the local press. As will sometimes happen, rumors circulated about one institution will presently be said to apply to others, and

evidently gossip was abroad that The Trenton Banking Company, too, was having its troubles. These reports were evidently taken seriously, because President Beatty took the pains to make a statement in the *Trenton Federalist* February 6, 1826, that the report that The Trenton Banking Company did not discount any new paper was entirely false, and he positively denied the report. This was one of General Beatty's last acts, however, for on May 30, 1826, he died very suddenly in the seventy-eighth year of his age. On June 2, 1826, appears a resolution of the directors that they wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a token of respect for their deceased president. Ten days later Thomas Lowry Woodruff was unanimously elected President.

In 1827 a controversy arose between the directors and the State as to the right of certain directors appointed by the State to take their seats at the directors' table. The stock purchased by the State had been transferred to the Trustees of the School Fund. Incidentally, as a result of an investigation made at the request of the Trustees of the School Fund as to what losses the Bank had sustained prior to January 1, 1811,¹ it was reported that the only loss was on a note to the amount of five hundred dollars. In 1828 the stock held by the State was repurchased by the Bank for \$43,000, a price equivalent to slightly less than thirty-six dollars a share.

In 1828 Governor Isaac H. Williamson of New

¹ It was in 1811 that the State had purchased this Bank stock.



THOMAS LOWREY WOODRUFF

Fourth President

Jersey appointed December 11 as Thanksgiving Day, the first time that this holiday had been observed in New Jersey, and the directors of the Bank passed a resolution that the banking house be closed all that day.

On October 31, 1828, Philemon Dickinson was elected a director of the Bank, at that time a young man of twenty-four. When he was but twenty-eight years old he was elected President of The Trenton Banking Company, and filled that office for forty-seven years, until February 1, 1881.

In February 1829 the Bank held its first annual dinner, a custom which they observed for more than forty years. The dinner was held at Bispham's, a hotel located on the present site of the Mechanics Bank.

Counterfeits claimed attention once again in 1829, when it was recorded that David Johnston, Esq., was given five dollars for services rendered in obtaining information relative to counterfeits.

In June 1829 the cashier was authorized to sell two hundred shares of the Bank of the United States' stock, and he disposed of it at a price of $123\frac{3}{8}$. In March, 1836, the cashier was authorized to purchase one hundred shares of the stock of the United States Bank, provided it could be secured at 124 or less.

For some time there had been growing criticism of the Bank of the United States, but in January of 1832 appears a resolution of the directors of The Trenton Banking Company expressing their opinion that its

charter should be renewed by Congress. President Andrew Jackson, however, vetoed the bill passed by Congress for this purpose. Special sessions of the Senate were held, the directors of the United States Bank issued pamphlets defending their acts, and there was a great deal of comment for and against all through the country. Public meetings were held in various cities and considerable distress was occasioned as a result of the order issued by the President that public deposits be removed from the United States Bank. Business was adversely affected, the currency of the country was deranged, industry generally was embarrassed, and several banks in New Jersey failed. Banks throughout the United States ceased to make specie payments, and were prohibited from issuing bills in denominations of less than five dollars. The Trenton Banking Company, in common with other banking institutions, suspended specie payments, newspapers reported that Trenton's industries were suffering, and with the general depreciation of the currency a fever of speculation seized upon the land. The public press contained comments on speculation and extravagance strangely reminiscent of those which have appeared in many places during this current year of 1929. It is significant, however, that in those difficult days frequent complimentary references still were made in the local press to the condition and sound management of The Trenton Banking Company, an institution, according to the *State Gazette*, "proved to be worthy of great confidence."

On February 22, 1832, The Trenton Banking Company was closed, it being the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. In Trenton the day was announced by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, a parade, exercises in the State House yard, services in the churches, the usual orations, and then dinners at the various taverns of the town.

On February 19, 1833, President Dickinson announced that the directors of The Trenton Banking Company had agreed to loan the State of New Jersey any sum not exceeding \$30,000, at five per cent, to facilitate the State's operations in building a new penitentiary. In the following year, for some purpose not specified, another loan was made to the State, this time for \$20,000.

On June 19, 1835, a tornado struck the town of New Brunswick, coming from the west side of the Raritan River. Much damage and suffering resulted, and a public meeting of the citizens of Trenton was held in the State House yard to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers. A total of \$672.20 was raised, and The Trenton Banking Company contributed fifty dollars of this amount.

In June, 1836, The Trenton Banking Company was notified by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, that it had been appointed a depository for the public funds of the United States Government. Naturally the directors accepted this appointment, which was complimentary evidence of its standing, not only in the community, but in the country generally, and

the *State Gazette*, in commenting upon the appointment, made the statement that "A better or safer selection could not have been made," and that "the public treasure, so far as this bank is concerned, is in a very good 'box.' "

On February 3, 1837, the directors decided to divide among the stockholders of The Trenton Banking Company the twelve hundred shares of the stock of the Bank once owned by the State, but later repurchased. The distribution was made in the proportion of one share for every five shares held, upon the payment of thirty dollars for each additional share received.

The Bank's business was growing and prospering in spite of a spreading country-wide business depression, and on February 23, 1838, the directors resolved that it was expedient for them to erect a new banking house, larger and better equipped. This resolution, it is reported in the minutes, was "carried unanimous," and while the old banking house was being taken down and the new edifice erected on the same site, the place of business of the institution was removed to the rooms in Warren Street, near Market Street, formerly occupied by the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank. President Dickinson was authorized to secure the services of a competent architect in Philadelphia, and to submit a plan and elevation of the contemplated building. The architect chosen was Thomas U. Walter, who had built Girard College in Philadelphia and was the best known architect in that

city. His plans were accepted by the directors and no change was made in the new building until 1872, when further expansion of the Bank's business made it necessary to erect an addition and to enlarge and rearrange the interior.

The cost of the new banking house, together with the furnishings, amounted to \$11,721.43. The *State Gazette* reported on January 11, 1839, that the move into the new banking house had been effected and that the thanks of the community were due to the directors "for this first specimen among us of architecture."

On February 27, 1844, Mr. Olden reported to the directors that he had bid in for the Bank the real estate and franchises of the Trenton Delaware Falls Company at the Receiver's sale on the twentieth instant, for the sum of \$50,000, and that this amount "about covered the claims of the bank."

In 1847 the newspapers reported that a movement was on foot to change the name of Second Street to Washington Street, and the *State Gazette* expressed the hope that the Common Council would act favorably on this proposition. We find, however, that on August 2, 1847, the Council changed the name of Second Street, but renamed it *State* instead of *Washington*.

In the early days of the Bank the directors used to hold their meetings at eight o'clock in the morning, but on November 19, 1850, it was ordered that thereafter the board should meet at 10:30 a.m.

On February 9, 1850, the Bank received a consign-

ment of several hundred ounces of gold dust from William T. Mills, shipped to Trenton from California. The consignment was remitted through "Adams & Co.'s Express." The charges amounted to \$16.60, and about that time the bank paid postage on a letter to California, probably addressed to Mr. Mills, of one dollar. Judging from the amount of postage, this letter must have been sent by what corresponds to our modern air mail, either stage coach or pony express. Possibly Mr. Mills was the same man who in that same year was reported to have lost a twenty thousand dollar bill of The Trenton Banking Company when fire destroyed a gambling house in the city of San Francisco. The same man who suffered this loss, whether Mr. Mills or not, also was said to have lost ten thousand dollars in gold in the same fire. The loser apparently was not greatly concerned, however, for he is reported to have said that he would soon make up his loss, and four days later he informed the writer of the newspaper account of this incident that he was as well off as before the fire. Thus an echo of the exciting days of the Forty-Niners was heard in as far distant a place as Trenton, New Jersey.

Trenton meanwhile was growing. Its population in 1850 is recorded as 6461, and the newspapers of that time report that considerable building was going on in the community, and that "more than sixty new houses had been completed in one year." The growth of the city presented opportunities for the business men and also made it necessary to look after the resi-

dents' needs more adequately than heretofore. In 1852 a water company was organized and The Trenton Banking Company, by a resolution adopted June 25, 1852, resolved to subscribe for one hundred shares in the new enterprise. In that same year we hear of counterfeiters once again, and when a committee of the Philadelphia banks asked the cooperation of The Trenton Banking Company in detecting counterfeits, the directors passed a motion contributing \$25 towards this object.

In 1853 appears an interesting item empowering the cashier from that time on to employ such assistants as he in his discretion might deem necessary, and to pay such compensation as he might consider proper. Formerly it would seem as if the directors of the Bank had looked after every detail of the business themselves, and that no person connected with the organization was employed or discharged without a resolution of the board. The increasing business of the Bank, however, now made it impossible for them to attend to all of these matters.

For a number of years, however, business throughout the country generally had not been good, the cost of living had shown a steady increase and there was much hardship and suffering. In 1855 it is recorded that the directors of The Trenton Banking Company appropriated fifty dollars for the Trenton Soup House. The Soup House Committee was distributing daily about 240 quarts of soup to the unemployed poor of the town; a committee of citizens had been formed

to make collections for those who were in distress, the money received to be given to the Female Benevolent Society, the Soup House Committee, and the Dorcas Society. Two members of this committee were directors of The Trenton Banking Company. One of the newspapers reported that the calls for relief at the Mayor's office were "almost incessant" and that "the amount of suffering could scarcely be estimated."

Business generally may not have been good, but the Trenton Banking Company was prospering, for on July 3, 1855, the directors passed a resolution that in view of their increased business it seemed to them necessary to require the payment by the stockholders of the last two instalments on each share of the capital stock. These instalments, it will be remembered, were suspended by the supplement to the Bank's charter passed October 30, 1805. It was resolved to call a special meeting of the stockholders for September 3, 1855, and proper notice of this meeting appeared in the local newspapers. The meeting was held and the resolution adopted by the board of directors on July 3 was ratified by the stockholders by the overwhelming vote of 982 to 28. In January, 1857, the newspapers carried notices that the first of the two instalments of ten dollars on each share of stock was required to be paid on or before the first day of April. This was in pursuance of a resolution of the directors passed December 2, 1856. The last instalment of ten dollars was called for payment January 15, 1861. Meanwhile, on October 26, 1860, the directors had



JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

*Governor of New Jersey and One of the
Early Directors of the Bank*

passed resolutions, one of which contained information for the stockholders even more interesting than that having to do with the remaining instalments due. This resolution was as follows:

Whereas, It is deemed advisable and just to divide a portion of the surplus profits of the Bank among the stockholders and at the same time to call in the last installment of ten dollars per share on the Capital stock so as not to impair the ability of the Bank to accommodate the public; Therefore

Resolved, That the remaining installment of Ten Dollars on each share of the capital stock be called in and required to be paid to the Cashier at the Banking House on the fifteenth day of January next.

Resolved, That at least three weeks notice of the time and place of such payment be given by the Cashier in the newspapers published in this city.

Resolved, That at the time of making the next semi-annual dividend, an extra dividend of ten dollars per share be declared out of the surplus profits of the Bank, payable on the fifteenth day of January next.

Resolved, That a new certificate be procured to issue to the stockholders after the payment of the last installment.

On January 4, 1861, another interesting resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Cashier be authorized to transfer \$70,000. from the Profit & Loss Account to Capital Stock on the day of the payment of the above dividend.

Meanwhile business in the country had not been getting any better and the newspapers reported bad financial crises in Philadelphia and other cities, mercantile failures, bank suspensions, and great excitement generally. From time to time depositors in the

Trenton banks also had become alarmed and spasmodically there were insistent but short-lived demands for specie payments on the part of these institutions, depositors feeling that hard cash in their possession was safer than evidences of indebtedness given by banks. During one of these exciting days, when frequent calls had been made on The Trenton Banking Company, people who evidently knew the true condition of the institution had come to its assistance, and in one case at least the Bank had more specie in its vaults in the afternoon than in the morning. One of the newspapers in 1857 reports that "The Trenton Banking Company stood firm in 1837, and its condition now is as good as it was then. It would require a much greater panic than any we have yet experienced to get up a run upon such an institution as this." It was not an easy time to conduct business, however, and times came when yielding to pressure the Trenton banks suspended specie payments themselves. All through these days, however, we find repeated references in the local newspapers to the strength of the Trenton banks and their prudent and careful management. It was often said, in addition, that these banks never suspended specie payments because of their inability to pay, but because of the pressure produced by reason of the suspensions in New York and Philadelphia. "Shin plasters" began to make their appearance during these hard times, the shopkeepers and manufacturing firms giving their employees IOU's or drafts, in payment of wages and

salaries. This practice was contrary to law but practiced in spite of it, and naturally these IOU's were accepted only at a considerable discount, still further increasing the troubles of the poor and unemployed. Conditions became so bad that the city itself had to come to the assistance of the poor, and we find an instance of The Trenton Banking Company loaning the city three thousand dollars to be applied for relief of this sort.

Matters did not get much better as the months went on, and before the country had had an opportunity to work out of its difficulties the Civil War engulfed the nation, and business inevitably went from bad to worse.

Early in 1861 the Bank tendered to the governor of the State a loan of \$25,000 for enrolling and equipping troops for the national defense, and to meet any extraordinary expenses which the great emergency in public affairs required.

On May 17, 1861, the Bank subscribed \$35,000 to the State loan, subscribing for the bonds at par. Early in the next year the directors voted to buy United States 7.3 per cent treasury notes up to an amount not exceeding \$50,000. President Philemon Dickinson, who was absent the day this resolution was passed, asked and obtained leave four days later to enter on the minutes his dissent to this investment. Again in April we find the cashier instructed to purchase \$25,000 of these same notes, and once again the president dissented.

In March of 1862 the cashier was instructed to deposit \$20,000 in specie in the Mint at 5 per cent interest, and to accept therefor a certificate of deposit. About this time a shortage of silver change began to make itself felt, and on July 15, 1862, a committee of the directors was appointed to confer with a committee from the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank in order to devise some measures to obviate this inconvenience. The upshot of this joint conference was that the Bank issued its promissory notes in various amounts of less than one dollar. This measure was welcomed by the community and according to the *State Gazette* it resulted in the citizens being saved from the "deluge of tickets" which had threatened to overwhelm everybody. On September 5, 1862, the Bank loaned the State of New Jersey \$200,000, accepting the State's note for thirty days.

A loan to the County of Mercer was made on August 11, 1863, through its Board of Chosen Freeholders. Bonds were issued, and the Bank took \$50,000 of them, the proceeds to be used by the Freeholders in paying the bounty voted by their board to volunteers.

In 1863 there is an interesting minute of the Board of Directors to the effect that the increased price of living justified their adding twenty per cent to the salaries of all the clerks and the porter, and for several years thereafter we find that bonuses in varying amounts were voted to the employees at the end of each year.

A hundred dollars was appropriated to the Phila-

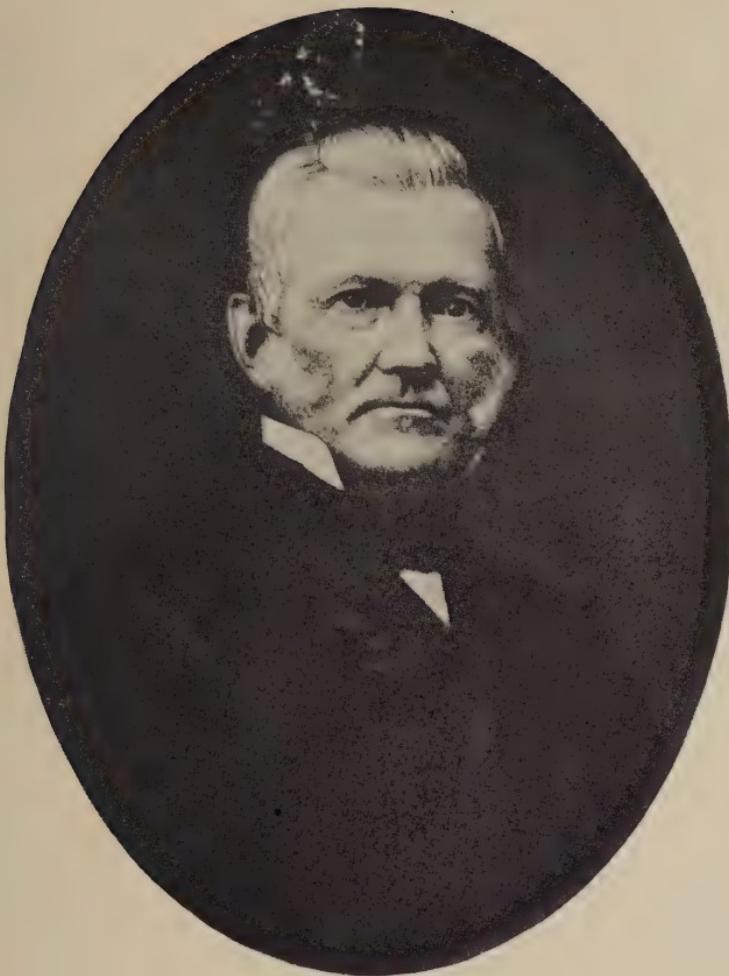
adelphia Refreshment Saloon. Forty thousand dollars were loaned to the City of Trenton to pay bounty to volunteers. In August, 1864, the cashier was authorized to pay for three substitutes for the clerks in the Bank summoned to the colors in the last call, and in January of the following year we find that one item of expense for the past six months was \$850, bounties paid for clerks.

During the period of the Civil War The Trenton Banking Company stood ready to place its resources at the disposal of the City, the State and the Nation, and loans to the State of New Jersey alone during this trying time totalled \$795,000.

In April 1865 came the news of the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, news which meant that the long Civil War was practically at an end. The newspapers reported that upon receipt of this news there was an "eruption of flags" in Trenton, and that that afternoon the "Good Will Boys" fired a salute of one hundred guns, and that later that same afternoon a national salute was fired at the arsenal. Houses were illuminated, and the papers report that two days later the illumination and celebration in the city were the most brilliant and successful ever witnessed. It is stated, further, that the fire department turned out in large numbers, headed by the band, and that they paraded through the principal streets of the city with the steam fire engines making "any quantity of steam whistle music on the route." The joy of the people was short-lived, however, for shortly after the col-

lapse of the Confederacy came the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and following the proclamation of President Andrew Johnson, Governor Joel Parker of New Jersey issued a proclamation dated May 22, 1865, appointing the first of June following to be observed as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommending to the people of New Jersey that on that day they abstain from secular business and assemble in their usual places of public worship to engage in religious services. The Trenton Banking Company on April 19 of that year had closed its doors as a mark of respect to the memory of the late president, and the Bank was draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Early in 1865 the question had come up of The Trenton Banking Company organizing under the national law and giving up its charter as a State bank. A memorial had been presented to the State Legislature requesting them to pass an enabling Act, and setting forth the burdens the State banks would be under to meet the increased taxation which would fall to their lot under this new law. Evidently The Trenton Banking Company felt that it would be to their interest to organize as a national bank under the laws of the United States, and on April 11 the directors passed a resolution that it was the opinion of the board that this was the best course for them to pursue. They did not rush in blindly, however, for a committee was appointed to inquire and report the steps necessary to effect such organization, and a final



CHARLES SMITH OLDEN

*Governor of New Jersey, and One of the
Early Directors of the Bank*

decision meanwhile was postponed. On May 16 this former resolution was called up and a motion made and seconded for its adoption. A vote was taken and Messrs. Steward, Whitaker and Green voted in the affirmative; five others, Messrs. Olden, Scudder, Cook, Stryker and President Dickinson, voted in the negative, however, and the resolution was not adopted. The Trenton Banking Company retained its State charter.

The change in the country's banking system and the curtailing of the banks' circulation under the new laws made additional capital desirable and necessary, however, and on October 27, 1865, the cashier was instructed to call a meeting of the stockholders for the fifth day of December following to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock, and to issue proxies for the use of those stockholders who might not be able to attend the meeting. The meeting was held and the cashier reported back to the directors that by a vote of a majority of the stockholders the capital stock of the Bank had been increased to \$500,000, and it now became the duty of the directors to call in, dispose of, or divide among the stockholders the additional shares when and as they deemed most expedient. The increase voted at this time was \$100,000, and the capital stock was therefore increased to \$450,000.

On December 19 the following resolution was passed by the directors, giving effect to the increase in shares and describing the method of their distribution:

Whereas, Justice requires that a portion of the surplus profits of the Bank should be divided among the stockholders, but it being inadvisable at this time to pay such dividend in cash and thereby lessen the ability of the Bank to accommodate its customers and the public, Therefore—

Resolved, That a stock dividend of 25% or \$12.50 per share be made as of the second day of January next, payable out of the accumulated earnings of the Bank on the 15th of January next.

Resolved, That certificates of stock be prepared ready for delivery on that day to such stockholders as shall be entitled to one or more full shares, and that certificates for all fractional dividends less than one full share be issued to the parties entitled thereto redeemable in stock when presented in sums of \$50., or payable in cash at the option of the holder.

Resolved, That the Cashier be authorized to sell at auction on the 15th of January next, 250 shares of the new stock of the Bank to make the paid up capital 9000 shares or \$450,000.

A very nice Christmas and New Year's present for the stockholders.

In November 1867 the directors decided that no deposit of securities be received by the Bank unless they be placed in a locked box with the name of the owner plainly painted on the outside, and that all persons leaving such boxes with the Bank be required to sign an agreement not to hold the institution responsible for the contents.

In May 1871 we find a committee of the directors appointed to secure information as to the best kind of safe to contain the Bank's valuables "and to report with all convenient speed." Possibly the directors had

a foreboding of the assault being planned on their strong boxes just a few months later.

An interesting echo of the Civil War occurred in 1869 when the *State Gazette* stated that subscriptions were being received at The Trenton Banking Company for the purpose of purchasing the great gun known as the "Swamp Angel," then resting at "Mr. Carr's Iron Works." The idea was to erect this gun on a granite block at some appropriate place in the city as a monument to the dead soldiers of the country. The price asked for the gun was evidently \$1,000, for the *Gazette* stated hopefully that "certainly there should be at least one hundred gentlemen who would voluntarily give ten dollars each to such an object."

In 1869, too, the cashier had been instructed to make arrangements with a first-class bank in New York to take deposits and pay daily interest, and soon after that we find that The Trenton Banking Company had opened an account with Jay Cooke and Company. This action, like the installation of the safe, was to be heard from later.

On February 14, 1871, there is a memorandum in the directors' minutes signed "P.D." to the effect that "A great snow storm prevailing today, the younger members of the Board, out of regard to their health, were unable to attend." Three of the directors were present, however,—Philemon Dickinson, Benjamin Fish, and S. S. Stryker, being at that time sixty-seven, eighty-six, and seventy-four respectively. In

those days, as now, the younger generation was evidently considered "soft" by their elders.

On Sunday, January 21, 1872, there occurred what the *True American* called the great robbery of The Trenton Bank. "This valuable institution," the newspaper stated, "had a narrow escape from being cleaned out through one of the boldest and best planned robberies that was ever our duty to chronicle." Losses were suffered, but all by private depositors who had kept their boxes at the Bank. These boxes were in the vault with the owner's name on each. The vault was fireproof and supposed to be burglar proof as well, being guarded by an iron door weighing a thousand pounds, with yet other iron doors inside. Fortunately the burglars were disturbed while going through these boxes and only a few were opened before they were frightened away. The burglars had rented a house next door to the Bank at 51 Warren Street and had occupied it for two weeks prior to the burglary. From this point of vantage the robbery evidently was planned. The man who leased the house, Stephen Whitman, had said he wanted it for a trimming store and had paid a quarter's rent in advance. The building was not opened as a store, however, the shutters were kept closed, and very little was seen of the tenant.

On the evening of the robbery a Mrs. J. V. Hutchinson was walking down the street when she heard a disturbance taking place inside the bank. A man



OLD BANK BUILDING ON SOUTH WARREN STREET

As It Appeared after Alterations

named Hancock, standing nearby, was apprised of this fact by Mrs. Hutchinson and immediately ran to the police office and gave the alarm. In a very short time seven officers were on the spot, and one of them peeping through the door saw a strange man "counting something." The officers jumped over the iron railings by the side of the bank, rushed to the back door, and then inside, where they found Bayles, one of the Bank's watchmen, blindfolded, gagged and tied, and beside him his colleague Swem blindfolded and tied. They also found a ladder against the Bank wall leading into the rear of the premises, and against the fence a post which the burglars had used to gain access to an alleyway and thus make their escape. The police did not capture a single one of the burglars, so rapidly had they moved after learning that their operations had been discovered.

Bayles had been to church that night and had arrived at the Bank at a quarter before nine. When he opened the door he was confronted by four masked men. Three of them seized him and although he struggled violently, they caught him by the throat, choked him and threatened to blow his brains out if he made any noise. He was then bound and gagged, a bandage placed over his eyes, and he was tied to a chair in the president's office. He was helpless, of course, but he could hear the burglars whispering together and then he heard the other watchman Asher Swem, knock at the front door of the Bank as was his custom. Presently he heard scuffling, and a moment later Swem

was dragged in and thrown onto the floor at Bayles' feet. One of the burglars asked Swem who the woman was that had been with him, and Swem replied, "There was no woman with me." The man went to the door to confirm this statement and came back with the report that there was no one to be seen. A moment later, however, there was a noise around the front door and the burglars began to make speedy preparations for departure. So quick was their getaway that when the police arrived a moment later they had gone, and at first Swem and Bayles were thought to be the burglars. The upshot of the matter was that the thieves escaped with their loot, but thanks to Mrs. Hutchinson, it was of much smaller proportions than evidently they had intended. Strenuous efforts were made to track the burglars, and on the following day the Bank offered a reward of \$5,000 for their arrest and conviction. Tools left behind remained as clues, but the burglars were gone. Things might have been worse, however, for there was \$700,000 in the Bank's safe and the contents of the vault were said to have been worth at least a million dollars in cash and negotiable bonds.

The directors realized that on the whole they had been lucky, and they were duly grateful to Mrs. Hutchinson, whose presence of mind and prompt action had surprised the burglars before they had had an opportunity to collect any large amount of loot; on February 6, 1872, they presented the lady with what the newspapers described as a "beautiful and

elegant silver tea service," "probably worth fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars." In presenting the articles President Dickinson spoke of the valuable services Mrs. Hutchinson had rendered, and said that the sentiments of the directors and stockholders would be found expressed in a letter accompanying the testimonial. This letter follows:

TRENTON BANKING COMPANY,
February 6, 1872

Mrs. Ann J. Hutchinson:

Madam:—

On the night of the 21st of January last, you were instrumental, under Providence, of saving our bank and its customers from the most serious losses they would otherwise have sustained from the entry of burglars into the building.

You were casually passing the bank when you made the observation of something being wrong, comprehended with intuitive sagacity the whole situation at a glance, and acted with decision and promptness in giving the alarm, which caused the depredators to decamp precipitately, without completing their purpose.

I am instructed by the Board of Directors, to thank you for your valuable services on that occasion, and, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of them, to beg your acceptance of a set of Silver Tea Service, presented herewith, with a suitable inscription commemorating the event.

With personal regard for yourself, and with the best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PHILEMON DICKINSON, President

A year after the robbery \$11,000 worth of stolen

bonds belonging to a Mrs. Higginson turned up in Paris, having been purchased there by Drexel Harjes & Company, a branch of the Philadelphia banking firm of Drexel & Company, who stated that the seller was an American and that he had disposed of the bonds at a very low rate. A short time before this an anonymous package postmarked "Brooklyn" had reached the Bank containing \$6,800 of bonds and coupons of the State of New Jersey, another lot which had been stolen that same Sunday night.

Ever since the year 1829 it had been the custom to hold an annual dinner of the bank directors, employees, and friends of the institution, as an adjunct of the annual meeting of the stockholders, and every year there was a record in the directors' minutes of how much this dinner cost. One of the most notable of these dinners was held on February 12, 1872,—notable especially because it was said to have been the first French dinner ever served in Trenton. The banquet was held at the Trenton House and according to the *True American* was a "first class affair in Host Katzenbach's best manner." The newspaper gave a portion of the bill of fare and when one looks over the assortment of dishes served that evening it is no wonder that the large company which sat down spent a pleasant time. The paper also mentions the fact that friends of the institution did not fail to talk about the narrow escape the Bank had had in the burglary of less than two weeks previously. Immediately after

INTERIOR OF OLD BANK BUILDING ON SOUTH WARREN STREET



the robbery, however, a new safe was ordered, and placed in the vault, and a committee was appointed to find out what improvements were required in the building to insure further the safety of the property of the stockholders and customers.

Aside from the alterations made as a result of the burglary the business of the Bank had increased to such an extent that alterations and improvements in the banking house were found to be necessary, and presently the directors decided to enlarge and alter the building. The front elevation was unchanged, but an extension was added to the rear of the building some twenty-five feet in length, where space was made for a cashier's office, a new directors' room, and a new vault. On April 5, 1872, the building committee was directed to proceed without delay to make these improvements, and arrangements were made for the Bank to use the store belonging to Henry Cook while the alterations were being made. It is interesting to note that in an account of these alterations appearing in the *True American* the Bank is referred to as "The Trenton Old Bank." These alterations cost about \$25,000.

The new vault was placed exactly opposite the entrance to the banking room, and a light was kept burning in front of it all night long so that passersby could have a clear view of the interior and see that all was safe. The offices were connected with the "police office" by means of a telegraphic wire, and it was arranged to have two watchmen in the Bank to see that

there was no further repetition of the unpleasant experience suffered in January.

It was not until October of the following year, 1873, that these alterations were completed. The architect was "Mr. Finch" of Trenton, and his work evidently met with the approval of all concerned. The *True American* took occasion on the completion of these improvements to print a short resumé of the Bank's history, and excerpts from this account are printed herewith:

In the long, long ago, so long that few living can remember, unless they have far exceeded the allotted age of man on earth, the site where the Trenton Bank now stands was occupied by the Hunterdon County Jail. That was, of course, before the creation of Mercer County, and when the name of old Hunterdon held sway over the broad domain of what are now Hunterdon, Mercer, and Burlington counties. The old wall of the jail still stands in the rear of the bank, and is a sample of good workmanship in those comparative primitive times.

When the Trenton Banking Company commenced, they purchased of the County of Hunterdon the old jail, which, with sundry alterations, they occupied until the year 1838. The Trenton Banking Company was organized in 1804, so that, for 34 years, there were no wonderful improvements in the building. The company kept on its steady way, gaining the confidence of the people, and proving of great usefulness to the community. The year 1838 saw the change in the building which to the present generation has become a way mark, and, in 1872 it was deemed prudent to make a change for the benefit and accommodation of the public as well as for the greater safety of the bank. Not long after the attempted robbery of the institution were the great changes commenced, and,

when finish is put on the alterations, the banking room will be amongst the finest in the state. The alterations are an extension in the rear, the tearing out of the old vault and a small room in the front, and the fitting up of the new banking-room, in a style of magnificence and solidity that will last for the next 50 years, we presume, without any necessary alteration. The ceiling has been beautifully frescoed by Mr. Woelfle, who showed such artistic taste in the decoration of the State House. The desks, doors and other fixings are costly fittings, and when the whole is completed, the bill will be \$35,000.

The doors are so constructed that persons may see into the bank by mounting the steps, and as the new safe is in the rear of the large room, and a light will, nightly, be kept burning, it will not be easy, with two watchmen on the premises, for thieves to break in and steal. The alterations have been carried out by Mr. S. T. Forman and Mr. W. Johnson, and the whole has been under the charge of a very efficient committee of the Board of Directors. The gallery around the large banking-room is much admired. It relieves the vastness of the place, and gives a splendid finish to the appearance of that so happily planned.

Respecting an institution so well known every word is of value; we, therefore, go back to its early history, to the year 1804, and find that its first President was Isaac Smith, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. This gentleman had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was a practicing physician in this city.

The first Cashier of the bank was Pearson Hunt, who filled the position for a quarter of a century, and until his death, which occurred in the year 1829. Rather, however, than continue the list of cashiers, we turn again to the notice of the Presidents.

Isaac Smith was succeeded in the position of President by Jonathan Ray (*sic*). This gentleman was an officer in the

Revolutionary War, and was, also, Clerk of the Supreme Court of this State until his death.

General John Beatty succeeded the last named. He was a man well known to the older citizens of Trenton. He continued in the position some time, and was succeeded by Thomas L. Woodruff, who remained in the position until the year 1832, when the present incumbent of the office, Mr. Philemon Dickinson, was called to the presidency of the company, and who now faithfully and honestly discharges the important and honorable duties, being in the 41st year of his Presidency.

The office of cashier of the Trenton Banking Company is one of great responsibility and trust. In all the years there have only been five, which we enumerate: 1, Pearson Hunt; 2d, John Titus; 3d, Joseph Olden Clarke; 4th, Thomas J. Stryker; and 5th, Albert J. Whittaker.

It will thus be seen that the confidence of the company has been fairly entrusted to cashiers. We so lately wrote of the worth of Mr. Thomas J. Stryker, and his lengthened service with the bank, that to repeat would only be wearisome. The present cashier was elected to the position because of his known financial ability, and the bank has prospered under the management of its past and present officers, until it is looked upon, by all who transact business with it, as a tower of financial strength and commercial solidity.

"Sound as a dollar," has been the oft-repeated sentence, in this time of trying financial trouble, by those who have confidence in the institution, its officers and management; and the roll of honor we have published, the few changes that have taken place in close on to 70 years, unless those which Death has caused, must satisfy the most skeptical that when once confidence has been obtained in this community, it is not easy to shake it.

That the fine banking institution may continue to enjoy prosperity, that the noble business room may be thronged

with customers, and the present officers live long to enjoy the approbation of the community, is the sincere wish of all those whose interests are bound up in the prosperity of Trenton.

On September 28, 1872, Thomas J. Stryker died. He had been cashier of The Trenton Banking Company for thirty years and an employe of the institution for over forty years. In addition he was one of Trenton's best loved and most respected citizens. So strong was the feeling of sorrow at his passing that at the request of a number of citizens the mayor of the city requested the closing of all stores and places of business from one to three o'clock on October 1, 1872, out of respect to Mr. Stryker's memory. Such a tribute to a private citizen is most unusual, to say the least. A new cashier had to be elected, however, for business must go on, and Albert J. Whittaker was on October 16, 1872, elected Cashier of The Trenton Banking Company in place of Mr. Stryker.

On January 3, 1873, the directors decided to increase the capital of the Bank to \$500,000, and to divide among the stockholders a portion of the surplus earnings. A resolution was accordingly passed placing all the undivided earnings of the Bank for the preceding year in the surplus fund, and then declaring a dividend of ten per cent, being five dollars a share out of surplus. This action increased the number of shares from nine to ten thousand, and stockholders evidently were given one new share for each nine they already held, for the directors offered "the remaining one hundred shares at public sale." These

hundred shares were sold on January 15 at the Trenton House, and were disposed of at a price ranging from 63 to 63 $\frac{1}{8}$.

In September of that same year came the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Company, and with the suspension of this firm came failures of other banking houses. Stocks fell rapidly on the New York Exchange, and fortunes were wiped out almost in the twinkling of an eye. September 18 was the date when Jay Cooke & Company suspended, and this day came to be known in financial history as "Black Friday." It was rumored in Trenton that The Trenton Banking Company had lost heavily through this failure, but this rumor was denied by "one of the principal officials of the bank." The Bank, was, however, involved to the extent of about \$134,000. This sum was charged to profit and loss, the Bank taking as part payment of the debt stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, together with smaller holdings in other concerns. When received the shares were of a nominal value, but before many years had passed they had so appreciated in price that The Trenton Banking Company got back all of the money owed—a very happy and unexpected solution of the difficulty. Those were bad days in financial history, and even the President of the United States had to take cognizance of them, at one time directing the Sub-Treasurer in New York to purchase unlimited amounts of government bonds and to pay for them in currency. This action restored



PHILEMON DICKINSON

Fifth President

confidence and strengthened the position of the banks. Government bonds were sold to the extent of millions of dollars, and the money received used to ease the stock market. The panic which began in Wall Street had spread throughout the country, and fears were felt for the fate of the Trenton banks. These fears apparently were not serious, however, for the *State Gazette* reported five days after "Black Friday" that each of the banks in Trenton had \$100,000 or more of surplus, and were "as sound as any in the country." Before the following year was far gone the Trenton banks, at least, seemed to have entirely recovered, and we find The Trenton Banking Company opening accounts with the Importers and Traders Bank of New York to the amount of \$250,000, with Drexel & Company in Philadelphia, with Duncan Sherman & Company of New York, one with the United States Trust Company of New York, and with others.

On January 2, 1875, the directors of The Trenton Banking Company were reduced from eleven to nine. This necessitated a change in the charter, and a committee was appointed to draft a bill of renewal for submission to the Legislature. The Legislature approved this draft on February 6, 1875; the charter was received and the changes made as wished for by the directors.

The directors apparently still worried about burglars, and wishing to have no recurrence of the robbery of a few years previous, had iron bars or gratings placed on the windows and a burglar alarm installed

in the Bank. A method of communication was arranged with the Mechanics National Bank, so that in case of an attempt upon either bank the alarm would be sounded in both places. New combination locks were placed upon the vaults and only certain individuals were allowed these combinations.

On February 4, 1878, the stockholders decided that it would be desirable for The Trenton Banking Company to organize as a national bank under the laws of the United States, and passed a resolution requesting the directors to take the necessary steps in this direction. The matter was referred to a committee of three directors, Caleb S. Green, Barker Gummere, and Jonathan Steward, to consider and report at a later meeting of the board. The committee presented its report to the directors on January 31, 1879, and advised against taking the action asked for by the stockholders.

The report was considered and on motion it was ordered that it be accepted and the recommendations therein contained be adopted by the board.

It is safe to say that none of the stockholders or officials of the Bank have ever regretted this action.

An interesting item appears in the directors' minutes in August, 1878, to the effect that after the twenty-fourth instant the bank would receive no more trade dollars. This action was greeted with approval by the newspapers. The coin was not legal tender, and it had found disfavor apparently with most people. And if the Bank took these dollars in

they might find that they had them permanently, for of course they could not compel others to receive them.

In October 1879 Mr. James M. Morrison, who for many years had been president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New York resigned, and President Dickinson of The Trenton Banking Company seized the occasion to write a letter to Mr. Morrison reviewing the long and friendly relations between the two institutions. In this letter Mr. Dickinson referred to the interesting fact that about six months after The Trenton Banking Company was chartered it had opened an account with the Manhattan Company and had kept one there continuously from that time on.¹

In December of 1879 the president reminded the directors that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Bank had occurred on December 3, and that some notice should be taken of this fact. A brief account of the business from its beginning was accordingly prepared by Mr. Whittaker, the cashier, and distributed to the friends of the Bank. In commenting on this history the *State Gazette* called it a very interesting piece of local history and took occasion to remark that The Trenton Banking Company had reason to be proud of the honorable record which Mr. Whittaker was able to give of the institution, and, further, that

¹ As stated earlier in this history the account with the Bank of the Manhattan Company was opened in 1805 and has been continued down to the present day.

the city of Trenton had reason to feel proud of the Bank.

On February 1, 1881, William S. Stryker was chosen president of the Bank *pro tem*. Philemon Dickinson, who had been president of the bank since February 11, 1832, had attended his last meeting on December 31, 1880, and the infirmities of age and failing health had led him to tender his resignation. His formal letter, addressed to the stockholders of the Bank, and resolutions passed by the stockholders, read as follows:

Trenton, N.J.,
Feb. 5th, 1881.

To the Stockholders of the Trenton Banking Company:

The condition of my health for the past month has been such as to prevent me from attending at the bank, and I am admonished by my growing infirmities that it is advisable for me to be relieved from the care and responsibility of my office, so that the business of the institution, which requires the constant daily supervision of its President, may not suffer through my disability. Therefore, I reluctantly notify the stockholders that I decline a re-election.

I can not sever an official connection of nearly fifty years with the stockholders of the Trenton Banking Company without expressing my hearty appreciation of their long continued confidence and support in the administration of my office.

Very respectfully,

PHILE. DICKINSON.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:
WHEREAS, Philemon Dickinson, Esq., for nearly half a century the President of this Bank, has felt impelled by advancing age and infirm health to decline a re-election, therefore



WILLIAM SCUDDER STRYKER

Sixth President

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders of the Trenton Banking Company hereby tender to their retiring President their acknowledgment of his long and faithful services, and their sincere wishes for his future comfort, welfare and happiness.

RESOLVED, That in view of the long and faithful service and of the advanced age and infirm health of their late President, the stockholders of the Bank do hereby authorize and request the Directors to pay to Mr. Dickinson during the remainder of his life a retiring salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

RESOLVED, That a committee of which the Chairman of this meeting shall be one, be appointed to present to Mr. Dickinson a copy of these resolutions, certified by the Chairman and Secretary, and to tender to him in person the kind wishes and sincere regards of all those over whose interests he has so long presided.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Chairman.

HENRY E. HALE, Secretary.

On February 8 Mr. William S. Stryker was elected president, but he served only seventeen days, resigning on February 25, 1881, when Joseph H. Bruere was elected in his stead.

On May 31, 1889, occurred the famous Johnstown flood. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers were collected in Trenton from all classes of the community, and a total of nearly \$15,000 in cash was raised, The Trenton Banking Company, as in all cases of this sort, contributing generously.

An item worthy of record appears in the directors' minutes of September 29, 1896, that William Clark had died, he having been a clerk in The Trenton Banking Company for nearly fifty years. Like many

of the others connected with the bank, he was a prominent member of the community, and the newspapers of Trenton paid generous tributes to his memory. In one of the newspaper accounts it was noted that he was an expert in the detection of counterfeit money, and that so great was his ability in this line that oftentimes as a test he would detect blindfolded a counterfeit bill among a package of good notes entirely by feeling them.

In 1899 the time came once again for renewing the Bank's charter. A law had been passed the year before requiring the directors to pass a resolution in case of renewal of bank charters to the effect that such renewal was "advisable." Needless to say, the directors of The Trenton Banking Company felt that it was advisable to continue their bank, and the required resolution was drawn and presented to the stockholders. They ratified it by a vote of 8401 shares.

On January 10, 1900, the minutes of the directors record that the new charter had been received. The customary election of directors was held, and one of their number, John A. Campbell, was elected vice-president of the Bank. He had been a director of the institution since February 7, 1898, and had had the distinction of being the Bank's first vice-president.

For nearly one hundred years it would seem that the directors had been meeting and had received no remuneration for their time and trouble. On December 18, 1900, they took advantage of what by that time had become the universal practice, and resolved

that each director receive a fee for his attendance at meetings and at the Bank. This fee was fixed at two dollars, and when it was submitted to the stockholders on January 11, 1901, was ratified by a vote of 2487 against 709. Nine years later the stockholders agreed that the directors should receive five dollars for attending regular or special meetings.

On September 19, 1901, the Bank was closed in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of New Jersey, out of respect for the funeral services of the late William McKinley.

In February 1902 the Bank came to the conclusion that it would be good business to pay interest on deposits, something it had never done before. They did not decide to pay interest on all deposits, however, but to start off with the monies deposited by the State of New Jersey, its public institutions, and political subdivisions. The Trenton Banking Company and the Mechanics Bank worked together on this idea and reached an agreement that the rate should be fixed at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon the average daily balances, and in April, 1902, the Treasurer of the State notified the Bank that these terms were acceptable. It was three years later that payment of interest on other accounts was inaugurated; beginning February 14, 1905, 3 per cent was allowed on savings accounts, and on February 17, 1905, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on commercial accounts.

On January 13, 1904, Mr. Bruere resigned as president after a long and faithful service. A com-

mittee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions, and the directors then proceeded to elect Mr. John A. Campbell president, and Mr. Elmer E. Green vice-president. On January 11, 1905, Mr. Robert W. Howell was elected cashier of the Bank. In January of that same year the directors decided that a history of the Bank covering its first one hundred years should be prepared, and a committee for this purpose was appointed, comprised of three members of the Board, Messrs. Foster C. Griffith, Henry W. Green, and Edward S. McIlvaine. The book finally made its appearance early in 1908, and received much favorable comment from the citizens of Trenton and from the Trenton newspapers.

The Bank's interest in the welfare of the country was again evidenced on April 20, 1906, when the directors appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers in the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

In December 1907 the directors considered the proposed Trenton Bankers' Association,¹ and at a meeting held December 3 the constitution of the proposed association was read, approved, and the directors decided that the Bank should become a member.

On July 12, 1908, Joseph H. Bruere, former president of the Bank, died, and the directors ordered a portrait of him from Mr. Fred Clark, to be hung in the Bank's offices.

Judge Elmer Ewing Green, director, counsel and

¹ This association is locally termed the Trenton Clearing House.



JOSEPH HOLMES BRUERE

Seventh President

vice-president of The Trenton Banking Company died on March 16, 1909. Judge Green had been a director for twenty-four years, and vice-president for five years. The resolution adopted by the directors shows the esteem in which he had been held. His associates on the board described him as "a good citizen, a faithful officer, and a honest man, one who represented well that great body of loyal and intelligent men who are alike the strength of our free institutions and the true support of the commonwealth." High praise indeed.

Once again the Bank had reached a point where its accommodations were insufficient for its needs, and on November 5, 1909, the President appointed a building committee to consider and report back to the directors whether it was advisable in their opinion to move to a new site or to remodel and enlarge the building then being occupied. In March of the following year the directors' minutes report a discussion as to the advisability of purchasing the City Hall site for a new building. This location was to be offered for sale on April 21, and the directors thought it might possibly be the answer to their problem. It was finally decided not to purchase this site, however, and the property passed into other hands. The building question therefore still remained open, and in looking about for a solution the directors considered the possibility of purchasing a majority stock interest in the Masonic Hall Association, with the object of acquiring that organization's site on the corner of

State and Warren Streets. A few days later the Bank was offered the privilege of purchasing the controlling interest in the Association, and on June 19, 1910, the president was authorized to make an offer for a thousand or more shares, which would assure The Trenton Banking Company a majority interest. On June 21 word was received that this offer had been accepted. Soon after this the president was authorized, further, to make arrangements if possible for the purchase of all the shares still not owned. Negotiations progressed, though slowly, and nearly a year elapsed before matters had reached a point where it was possible to appoint a committee to take up definitely the matter of a new bank building. On June 30, 1911, however, a building committee was formed, their duties being to consider the question of a new building in all of its phases and to report their conclusions to the directors. It was not until June, 1916, however, that the final decision to erect the new bank building on the site of the Masonic Hall property seems to have been arrived at.

On January 29, 1917, the directors passed a motion definitely committing themselves to erect a building. This motion was carried unanimously, and the building committee was directed to choose an architect and have plans drawn and submitted to the directors for their approval.

In the spring of 1917 the committee reported that they wished to employ the firm of Dennison and Hiron of 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as

architects for the new building, but that they have associated with them the Trenton firm of Kleemann and Fowler; Dennison and Hiron, however, to be held responsible for the exterior and interior designs, drawings, and specifications, the local firm to superintend the construction and the actual work of building. This report was received and its recommendations adopted. A plaster model of the proposed building was ordered made and was placed on public display in the State Street window of the S. P. Dunham's stores.

On June 4, 1917, workmen started to raze the old Masonic Temple to make room for the new banking house. In December 1917 all the directors of the Bank proceeded in a body to the new building and placed in the corner-stone a box prepared for the occasion, the trowel being used by President John A. Campbell. This box contained a history of the Bank, daily newspapers of Trenton, coins, old bills of The Trenton Banking Company, explanatory letters by directors and clerks, and other articles of interest.

A year and a half later it was announced in the Trenton newspapers that the new home of The Trenton Banking Company would be open for inspection by the public on June 20, 1919. Three column advertisements showing pictures of the new building and inviting the Bank's customers and fellow Trentonians to inspect the new quarters appeared in the local newspapers. A copy of one of these advertisements follows:

THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY INVITES YOU
TO ITS OPENING

June 20th is the day set apart for our customers and fellow Trentonians to meet with us and visit our new banking house. We will be receiving from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. It is our open house day and we welcome you.

It has been our endeavor to build our new quarters to satisfy the requirements of efficient business methods and make it a matter of pride and pleasure to you to be able to say "there's where I bank."

About the only things we have transported from the old building at 16 South Warren Street are our books and personnel. You will receive the same friendly smile, the same courteous "good-day" from official and clerk.

This day we invite you to visit us. In fact it is our open house day. You can see for yourself just how pleasant we've made it for you to transact your banking. We want you to inspect our new building, its three vaults, the directors' room, the officers' quarters, the rest rooms, even the lunch room and kitchen.

As Ever—"The White Marble Bank"
THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, President
Corner of State & Warren Streets.

The opening was a great success. The president of the Bank and members of the board of directors constituted a reception committee and welcomed throngs of visitors all day long. Refreshments were served and the banking room was decorated with quantities of flowers sent by other banking institutions and friends of the Bank. A dinner was held that evening, so that the whole day was given up to a celebration of the Bank's acquisition of a new and adequate home.

The local newspapers printed editorials felicitating The Trenton Banking Company upon its new building and congratulating them upon one hundred and fifteen years of continued service to the City of Trenton.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the new banking house, that the site of the new building did not actually belong to The Trenton Banking Company until some time after the building was completed and occupied. Legally the property was still owned by the Masonic Hall Association, but the officers of this association were also officers of The Trenton Banking Company, and the Bank owned practically one hundred per cent of the stock. It had taken time to get in all these shares and from a legal standpoint it was more convenient to carry the property for a time in the name of the Masonic Hall Association rather than in that of the Bank. Practically, of course, the property belonged to The Trenton Banking Company all the way through, and after the building was finished and final arrangements made, title to the whole property was taken by the Bank.

To go back: on November 8, 1912, the directors empowered two of their number, Messrs. Griffith and Campbell, to purchase a portrait of Isaac Smith, the Bank's first president.

For a long time, there had been a certain amount of difficulty and inconvenience over the fact that stockholders of The Trenton Banking Company, like

other banks, had had taxes levied against their shares. This had made for considerable confusion and hardship, but the directors solved the matter in so far as the stockholders were concerned on April 9, 1914, by agreeing itself to assume all such taxes when due and payable. Copies of the resolution arranging for this action were filed with the County Board of Taxation and a duplicate with the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

In April 1917 came the United States' entrance into the World War. On May 8 the directors resolved that all men enlisting or called for service would find their places waiting for them upon their return to the Bank, and agreed that during their absence their dependents should receive the difference between the soldier's pay and their salaries at the time of leaving the Bank.

The Government in order to raise funds for the prosecution of the War, started selling its bonds, which soon became known as Liberty Loans. Banks throughout the country called upon their customers for subscriptions, and it is doubtful if many started off with larger first ones than that received by The Trenton Banking Company, which was for \$300,000. Of the five loans during the period of approximately two years, subscriptions were received through The Trenton Banking Company for a total of \$6,840,-350.00, a truly remarkable contribution.

On June 5, 1917, the Bank was closed, that being Registration Day. All business ceased in Trenton that

day, twenty thousand men who had enrolled for selective service marched through the city's streets and the demonstration was one that those who witnessed it will never forget.

On June 26, 1917, the directors declared a special dividend of one per cent, to be devoted to helping raise the \$100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund. This dividend was paid July 2, 1917, and the stockholders were invited to return the checks, endorsed to the order of the Bank, for the benefit of the Red Cross. On May 17, 1918, the Bank made a subscription of \$5,000 to the second War Fund of the Red Cross. Regular contributions were already being made by the Bank to the Trenton War Emergency Committee, and in November 1918 \$5,000 was donated to the United War Work Campaign.

On May 17, 1919, the directors decided to make application to the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of New Jersey for permission to exercise the functions of trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, or receiver, or in any other fiduciary capacity under the Trust Company Act of 1899.

In May 1919 the directors agreed to sell the old banking company property on Warren Street to the Public Service Corporation. The price received was \$35,000. Part of the payment was received in property located on Warren Street and this, too, was sold a short time later, for \$15,000.

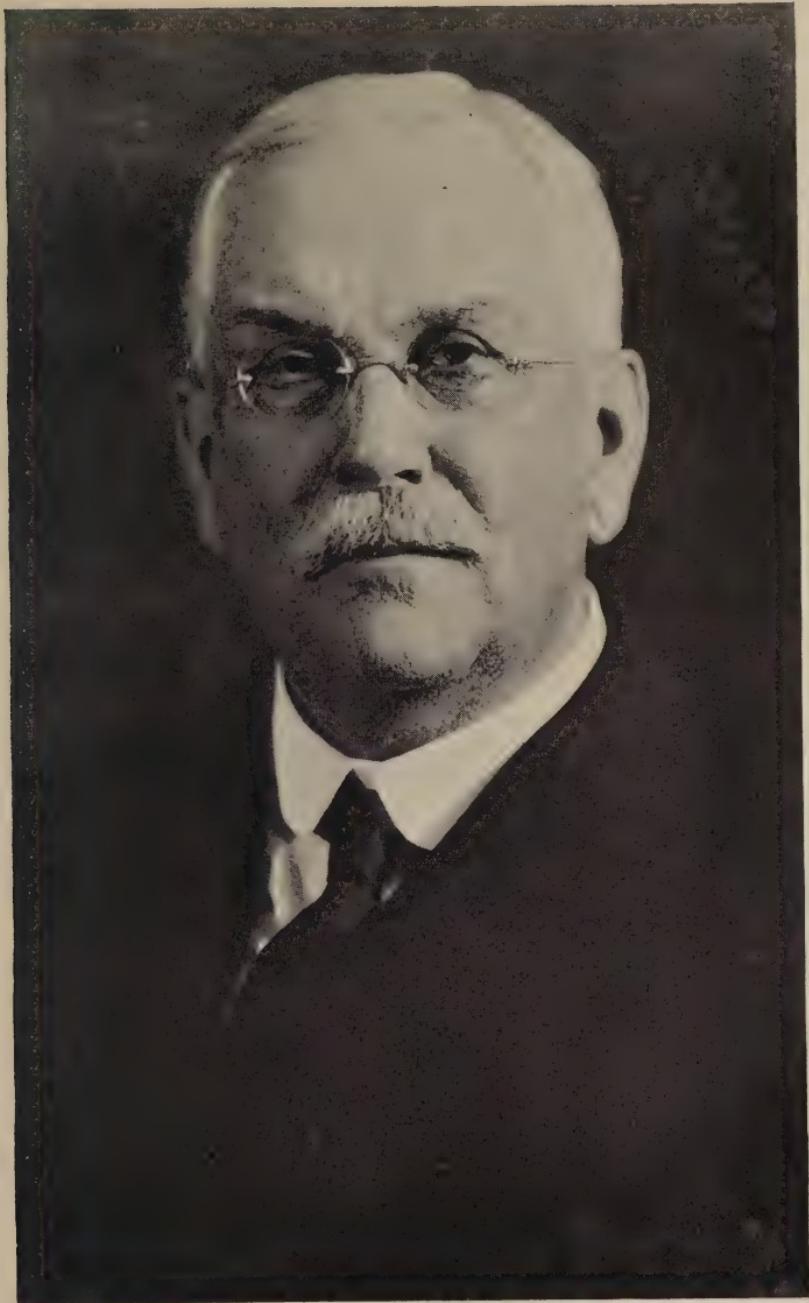
When the year 1919 arrived it once again became

necessary to consider an extension of the charter and the Bank's counsel was directed to draw the necessary resolutions and to attend to all the legal details. The extensions of 1899 and 1919 had both been made under the General Banking Act of 1899 through the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—not by a special Act of the Legislature, as in the case of the granting of the original charter and its first four extensions.

In common with most other banks, The Trenton Banking Company some years ago started paying interest on deposits, one and one-half per cent on commercial accounts and three per cent on savings accounts.¹ On July 1, 1929, the rate on savings accounts was raised from three per cent to four per cent. The Bank has also sponsored vacation and holiday clubs. These have been most successful and have a large number of members, who are increasing each year.

On May 6, 1927, Mr. John A. Campbell tendered his resignation as president of the Bank. His letter of resignation was referred to a special committee of the directors,—Edward W. Dunham, F. S. Katzenbach, Jr., and Bayard Stockton. This committee recommended at a meeting of the directors held June 7 that Mr. Campbell's resignation be accepted as of July 1, 1927, but at the same time recommended that the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors be established. Favorable action on this recom-

¹ In February 1905.



JOHN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
Eighth President and present Chairman of the Board

mendation was taken by the board and Mr. Campbell was elected chairman.

William Edgar Green, director since 1909, and successively vice-president and first vice-president, was elected the Bank's ninth president to succeed Mr. Campbell.

On July 18, 1927, Samuel H. Bullock died. He had been trust officer of the Bank since December 1, 1919, and at the time of his death occupied the position of vice-president.

On September 16, 1927, the directors voted to increase their number from twelve to fourteen and a special meeting of the stockholders was called October 4, 1927, to act on this recommendation. The stockholders voted in favor of this change.

On January 13, 1925, at a special meeting of the stockholders, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the Bank from \$500,000 to \$750,000, and the new shares were offered to stockholders in the proportion of one new share for every two shares then owned. The money received from the sale of the new stock was credited \$250,000 to capital account, and \$250,000 to surplus.

On June 29, 1927, another special meeting of the stockholders was called for the purpose of considering a still further increase in the capital stock. Once again the stockholders voted in favor of this increase and the capital stock accordingly was increased from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. Once again new shares were offered to stockholders in proportion to their hold-

ings, and with the \$250,000 increase in capital account went another \$250,000 to surplus account.

An interesting and long-considered step was taken by the directors in 1927 when on October 10 they announced the opening of the West End Branch of the Trenton Banking Company at 112 North Hermitage Avenue.

Thus ends the account of the first one hundred and twenty-five years of The Trenton Banking Company, and with the completion of the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of the founding of this Bank goes the two hundred and fiftieth year of the settlement of the City of Trenton.

The Trenton Banking Company has behind it a century and a quarter of solid achievement and progress. A record of 241 dividends in 125 years, surplus and profits of over \$2,000,000, deposits of nearly \$15,000,000 comprised of ten thousand three hundred different accounts, and resources of more than \$18,000,000 tell better than anything else how substantially The Trenton Banking Company has progressed since it was founded December 3, 1804. No institution that has not done its work well and earned the respect and confidence of the community it serves could present such figures as appear in the appendix of this history.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PRESIDENTS

ISAAC SMITH. (President 1805-1807; Director 1805-1807). Graduated College of New Jersey 1755, tutor 1757-58; studied medicine and practised in Trenton; Colonel 1st Regiment Hunterdon County Militia 1776-77; Judge New Jersey Supreme Court 1777-95; U.S. Representative from New Jersey 1795-97; presidential elector 1800, voting for John Adams; Fellow New Jersey Medical Society; A.M. College of New Jersey 1758; Hon. A.M. University of Pennsylvania 1762. Died in Trenton August 20, 1807.

JONATHAN RHEA. (President 1807-1815; Director 1805-1815). Born Freehold, April 12, 1758. Ensign Second Regiment January 1, 1777, Second Lieutenant April 1, 1778; discharged November 3, 1783, and commissioned Captain by brevet; admitted to bar in 1784, and served two terms as Clerk Monmouth Common Pleas; elected Clerk of Supreme Court in June 1793, which office he held until November 1807; presidential elector in 1793, voting for John Adams; Quartermaster General of New Jersey 1807-13; Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge F. and A.M. 1805-13. Died in Trenton February 3, 1815.

JOHN BEATTY. (President 1815-1826; Director 1805-1826). Born Neshaminy, Pa. Graduated College of New Jersey 1769. Practised medicine in Princeton till 1775, when entered Continental Army: Captain 5th Pennsylvania Battalion 1776; Major 6th Pennsylvania Battalion October 1776-78; taken prisoner 1776 and exchanged May 8, 1778; Colonel, Commissary General of Prisoners 1778-80; member New Jersey Senate 1781-82, 1806; member Continental Congress 1783-85; member New Jersey Assembly 1789-90; Speaker New Jersey Assembly 1789; member New Jersey Constitutional Convention 1787; U.S. Representative from New Jersey 1793-95; Secretary of State of New Jersey 1795-1805; Trustee College of New Jersey 1785-1802, Treasurer 1787-88; Trustee Princeton Theological Seminary 1822-26; President Trenton Delaware Bridge Company 1803. Died 1826.

THOMAS LOWREY WOODRUFF. (President 1826-1832; Director 1818-1831). Graduated College of New Jersey 1806; practised medicine Savannah, Ga., then Trenton. Died 1851.

PHILEMON DICKINSON. (President 1832-1881; Director 1828-1882.) Born near Trenton, February 16, 1804. Graduated College of New Jersey 1822; admitted to the bar in 1828; practised law in Trenton until elected President of The Trenton Banking Company; member of the Trenton Common Council

and of the Board of Chosen Freeholders; one of Trenton's water commissioners, and for many years U.S. Pension Agent in Trenton; appointed Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New Jersey 1873; served on Constitutional Commission 1874. Died September 2, 1882.

WILLIAM SCUDDER STRYKER. (President February 8, 1881-February 25, 1881; Director 1876-1899.) Born Trenton, June 6, 1838. Graduated College of New Jersey 1858; enlisted on first call for troops for Civil War, April 16, 1861; assisted in organization of the 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers; Major and Assistant Paymaster of Volunteers 1863-66; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1865; Adjutant General New Jersey 1867-1900; President Trenton Battle Monument Association; President Trenton Saving Fund Society; President New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati; President New Jersey Historical Society; author *History of Battles of Trenton and Princeton*; Hon. LL.D. Princeton University 1899. Died October 30, 1900.

JOSEPH HOLMES BRUERE. (President 1881-1904; Director 1868-1908.) Born Freehold, November 3, 1830. Moved to Princeton when one year old and lived there all his life. Graduated College of New Jersey 1850; member New Jersey Legislature 1867 and 1870; Manager New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane. Died July 12, 1908.

JOHN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. (President 1904-1927; Chairman of Board 1927—; Director 1898—.) Born Shushan, New York, January 31, 1856. Graduated Chapin's Collegiate School, New York, 1873, College of New Jersey, 1877. President Trenton Potteries Company; President and Director United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; Vice-President and Director Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company; Director Prudential Insurance Company; Vice-President and Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society; President Trenton Free Public Library; Director and Past-President School of Industrial Arts of the City of Trenton; Past-President Delaware River Free Bridge Commission; Past-President Trenton Y.M.C.A. and Trenton School Board. Hon. A.M. Princeton University.

WILLIAM EDGAR GREEN. (President 1927—; Director 1909—.) Born Trenton, January 28, 1878. Graduated Lawrenceville School 1898, Princeton University 1902. Former Vice-President, then First Vice-President of The Trenton Banking Company; Director New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; Trustee Lawrenceville School.



WILLIAM EDGAR GREEN

Ninth President

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DIRECTORS

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD. (Director 1805-1806.) Born Woodbridge, New Jersey, October 18, 1753. First Lieutenant New Jersey Light Infantry 1775; Captain 3d Battalion New Jersey 1st Establishment 1776; Major 3d Battalion New Jersey 2nd Establishment 1776-78; Judge Advocate Northern Army 1776-78; resigned 1778; Clerk New Jersey Assembly 1778; Attorney General New Jersey 1783-92; Trustee College of New Jersey 1793-1801, 1819-23; Governor of New Jersey 1801-12; Brigadier General U.S.A. 1812; honorably discharged 1815; U.S. Representative from New Jersey 1816-21; President New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati 1808-23; Mayor Burlington, New Jersey. Died Burlington, October 7, 1823.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS. (Director 1805-1806.) Served in Continental Army under Washington and was one of guides at Battle of Trenton; established Bloomsbury as port for sloops. Died 1824.

ABRAHAM HUNT. (Director 1805-1821.) Born 1740. Was most prominent merchant of Trenton, and owned house on site of present banking house, where

he entertained Hessian Colonel Rall on December 25, 1776, eve of Battle of Trenton. Was Postmaster for several years. Father of Pearson Hunt, first Cashier of Trenton Banking Company. Died 1821.

PETER HUNT. (Director 1805-1810.) Merchant of Lamberton, once depot of trade for Trenton. Appointed Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1804. Died March 11, 1810, in Charleston, South Carolina.

JAMES H. IMLAY. (Director 1805-1807, 1808-1809, 1810-1812, 1813-1814, 1815-1816, 1817-1820.) Major Monmouth County Militia in Revolutionary War; graduated College of New Jersey 1786, Tutor 1787-88; member New Jersey Assembly 1793-96, Speaker of House 1796; U.S. Representative from New Jersey 1797-1801.

THOMAS NEWBOLD. (Director 1805-1807.) Born Springfield Township, Burlington County, August 2, 1760; U.S. Representative from New Jersey 1807-13; Presidential Elector 1804. Died in house where he was born, December 18, 1823.

JOSEPH M. LAWRIE. (Director 1805-1821.) Born November 11, 1763, son of Thomas Lawrie of Allentown, and grandson of Thomas Lawrie who was son or nephew of Gawen Lawrie, Deputy Governor of East Jersey; resided near Yardville, and was a large land owner; in 1803 he built the mill below White

Horse called the New Albion; member Board of Inspectors of State Prison 1798. Died 1830.

JOSHUA WRIGHT. (Director 1805-1808, 1810-1818.) Born 1757, son of David Wright, who owned a large farm along Assunpink Creek in Hamilton Township, adjoining city of Trenton. This farm in later years formed a portion of the Fashion Stud Farm; one of the incorporators Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike Company 1807. Died 1831.

BENJAMIN SMITH. (Director 1806.) Born Elizabethtown and removed to Trenton at end of eighteenth century, where he was a merchant for several years; President Board of Trustees First Presbyterian Church; also Treasurer and Elder. Left Trenton 1814. Died Elizabethtown, 1824.

PETER GORDON. (Director 1806-1810, 1811, 1814-1815, 1817-1818, 1820-1821.) Captain 1st Regiment Hunterdon County Militia 1777; Commissioner 1781 to estimate losses of property during Revolution; one of first Inspectors of State Prison; Treasurer Trenton Delaware Bridge Commission 1805; State Treasurer 1803-21.

AARON DICKINSON WOODRUFF. (Director 1807-1817.) Born Elizabethtown 1762. Graduated College of New Jersey 1779, valedictorian. Admitted to the bar 1784; Attorney General New Jersey 1793-

1811, 1812-1817; member of State Legislature; second Mayor of Trenton 1794-97; Presidential Elector 1792.

CALEB NEWBOLD. (Director 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817-1819.) Born November 2, 1763, the great-grandson of Michael Newbold, one of the early settlers of Burlington County. Lived on his farm in Burlington County, holding many positions of trust in Springfield Township; member Legislative Council 1818 and 1819; Presidential Elector 1796, voting for John Adams. Died Springfield Township, Burlington County, November 17, 1853.

WILLIAM LOVETT SMITH. (Director 1807-1816.) Owned and lived on a farm in Springfield Township, Burlington County, purchased in 1800 from his sister, Ann Gill.

ELLETT TUCKER. (Director 1807, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1820.) Nephew of Samuel Tucker, President Provincial Council of New Jersey; Justice of Supreme Court and State Treasurer; was a hatter in Trenton with a store on the southwest corner of State and Broad Streets. He was a prominent and influential citizen and for a number of years from 1805 was Clerk of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison. Father of John R. Tucker, Mayor of Trenton for two terms.

GEORGE ABBOTT. (Director 1808-1818, 1820, 1824-1826.) Was a dry-goods merchant having his house and store on Warren Street, where the Trenton House now stands, "opposite the Indian Queen Tavern."

JOHN POTTS. (Director 1809.) Born November 11, 1761, son of Richard Potts and nephew of Stacy Potts, in whose house on what is now Warren Street the Hessian Colonel Rall died. Operated a tannery on Tan Yard Alley, west of Warren Street. Died 1826.

PHILIP F. HOWELL. (Director 1810-1811, 1822-1829.) Born Ewing Township 1776. Merchant in Trenton; Inspector of State Prison; Treasurer Trenton Delaware Falls Company. Died August 24, 1831.

AZARIAH HUNT. (Director 1811-1821.) Born Hopewell Township, near Pennington, December 25, 1777; during his boyhood serving an apprenticeship in the store of his uncle, Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, and afterwards engaged in general merchandizing business in Lamberton. Died April 27, 1821.

JOHN VAN CLEVE. (Director 1812-1814, 1816, 1819, 1821-1824.) Born in Lawrenceville. Graduated College of New Jersey 1797; practised medicine in Princeton; Trustee of College of New Jersey 1810-26; President New Jersey Medical Society 1815. Died 1826.

JOHN IMLAY. (Director 1812.) Born December 18, 1749, in Allentown. Shipping merchant trading between Philadelphia and West Indies; later owned and operated mill at Allentown and several farms in that vicinity. Died February 2, 1813.

HENRY BELLERJEAU. (Director 1812-1815.) Assistant Keeper State Prison 1798; Keeper 1804-12. Died August 22, 1826.

THOMAS CHEW STERLING. (Director 1813, 1815-1829.) Born April 4, 1787, in Burlington. Removed to Trenton in 1810 and engaged in mercantile business, operating general store on Warren Street, between State and Front, which was known all over the State and was one of the largest in Trenton district. Died in Trenton 1854.

JOHN SCUDDER. (Director 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820-1824.) Born Ewing Township, August 31, 1765, on a farm on the Delaware River, the ownership of which had been in the Scudder name since 1708. Grandson of John H. Scudder, President First National Bank of Trenton. Educated in the district schools, his life was spent on the farm. Trustee Ewing Presbyterian Church. Died April 15, 1830.

RICHARD L. BEATTY. (Director 1817-1825.) Born February 11, 1779. Graduated College of New Jersey 1797; admitted to bar in 1801; member New

Jersey Assembly 1821, 1823-24; Clerk of Assembly 1813; Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Burlington County; Postmaster Allentown, 1801-06. Died Allentown July 22, 1846.

CHARLES EWING. (Director 1817, 1820-1823.) Born Trenton 1780. Graduated first in his class, College of New Jersey 1798. Admitted to bar 1802; appointed Chief Justice 1824; reappointed 1831; Ewing Township named for him. Died August 5, 1832.

DAVID MORRIS ROBESON. (Director 1819, 1820, 1822.) Born New York, May 19, 1759. Iron manufacturer, Sussex County, where he built canal for transporting ore to furnace, said to have been first canal in New Jersey. Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Sussex County. Died January 31, 1823.

JOSHUA WRIGHT, JR. (Director 1820-1859.) Born 1780. Nephew of Joshua Wright, previously mentioned. Owned and occupied a farm in Hamilton Township; also operated a woolen mill nearly on the site now occupied by the De Laval Turbine Company; member Board of Inspectors State Prison 1849; member State Legislature 1831-32. Died February 3, 1867.

WESTLEY P. HUNT. (Director 1820-1827, 1832.) Born March 31, 1796, son of Pearson Hunt, first

Cashier The Trenton Banking Company; clerk in the store of his grandfather, Abraham Hunt; later in business for himself; clerk in The Trenton Banking Company 1832, and later Pension Agent. Moved to Minnesota 1860; appointed Clerk in Treasury Department at Washington 1864. Died St. Paul, Minnesota, December 20, 1866.

JOHN WATSON. (Director 1821-1826.) Great-grandson of William Watson, who came to Philadelphia in 1684 and to New Jersey a little later. Grandson of Isaac Watson; cabinet maker, but his residence and place of business not known.

JOSEPH N. BISPHAM. (Director 1821-1828.) Inn keeper and one time proprietor of City Tavern; later proprietor of Trenton House, where first annual dinner of Trenton Banking Company was held February 12, 1829; established Clinton Hall Hotel, Beekman Street, New York City 1830. Died New York City 1832.

JOSEPH ABBOTT. (Director 1822.) Great-grandson of John Abbott, who came from England in 1684 and took up a large tract of land extending from Crosswicks Creek to Pond Run. Born July 8, 1779. A farmer all his life, father of Timothy Abbott, President Mechanics National Bank. Died October 28, 1861.

HENRY B. HOWELL. (Director 1823-1827, 1828.) Born Hopewell Township. A merchant in Trenton, with a store on west side of Warren Street, between State and Front Streets. Died 1854.

AARON VAN SYCKEL. (Director 1823, 1835-1873.) Born May 27, 1793, in Hunterdon County. A merchant and large land owner, he spent his life upon his farm in Union Township. Presidential Elector 1832, voting for Andrew Jackson; father of the Hon. Bennet Van Syckel, late Justice Supreme Court. Died January 4, 1874.

WILLIAM HALSTED. (Director 1823-1825; 1826-1832.) Graduated College of New Jersey 1812; admitted to bar 1816; Prosecutor of the Pleas, Hunterdon County 1833-37; U.S. Representative in Congress 1837-39, 1841-43; District Attorney for the District of New Jersey and reporter of the Supreme Court; published *Halsted's Reports*; raised 1st New Jersey Cavalry in Civil War and was Colonel of regiment. Died 1873.

JOHN VAN SYCKEL. (Director 1824, 1825.) Born November 12, 1786, brother of Aaron Van Syckel mentioned above. A man of large landed property, he spent his life on his farm in Hunterdon County. Died April 21, 1866.

JOHN GULICK. (Director 1825-1828.) Lived near

Kingston. An influential and public-spirited citizen; a pioneer of express, stage, and steamboat lines between New York and Philadelphia; joint proprietor of the Nassau Hotel, Princeton.

THOMAS STEVENS. (Director 1825.) Born 1762. Owned and lived on a farm in Lawrence Township. Died May 24, 1825.

ZACHARIAH ROSELL. (Director 1826, 1827, 1828-1833.) Born Mount Holly 1788. Served in War of 1812, Captain in 15th Infantry and Major in 25th Infantry; settled in Trenton 1815; Clerk of Supreme Court 1817-42; Adjutant General of New Jersey 1816-42. Died 1842.

SAMUEL DICKINSON. (Director 1826-1831.) Born April 6, 1770, son of General Philemon Dickinson. Studied law and admitted to Pennsylvania bar 1792, but never practised. Returned to Trenton, where he married his cousin Anne, daughter of Samuel Meredithe, first Treasurer of the United States. Died November 8, 1839.

JOSEPH OLDEN CLARKE. (Director 1826-1828.) Born March 10, 1797, at Stony Brook. Cashier The Trenton Banking Company 1828-32; Treasurer Trenton Delaware Bridge Company 1830.

CHARLES BURROUGHS. (Director 1826-1850.) Born

Ewing Township January 27, 1788. Mayor of Trenton 1832-47; Presidential Elector 1849; for sixteen years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Mercer County; Collector of the county for eleven years; President Trenton Delaware Bridge Company. Died 1864.

CHARLES HIGBEE. (Director 1827.) Born Trenton 1769. With his brother Joseph was a merchant in the china trade in Philadelphia. Returning to Trenton, he lived first in a cottage on the bank of the Assunpink, then at The Grange, formerly the residence of Samuel Dickinson, and after 1815 on West State Street in the house afterward occupied by Philemon Dickinson. He greatly beautified the town by the planting of many fine trees. Trustee Trenton Academy. Died February 14, 1841.

HENRY PAXSON. (Director 1827, 1828.) Son of Samuel Paxson of Trenton. He engaged in business with his father under the name of Samuel Paxson and Sons, operating a drug and hardware store and a tannery. Resigned from the Board of Trustees to accept the office of Clerk in The Trenton Banking Company, and was subsequently elected Teller.

BENJAMIN OLDEN. (Director 1827, 1829.) Descendant of John Olden, who came to Stony Brook in 1696. He was born in 1787 and lived on the family property all his life. He married Mary Worth, sister

of David and Josiah Worth, directors of The Trenton Banking Company.

CHARLES PARKER. (Director 1828.) Born Freehold, April 27, 1778. Sheriff Monmouth County; member State Assembly, 1817-21; State Treasurer 1821-32, 1833-36; State Librarian 1823-28; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hunterdon County; one of the commissioners to build State Prison; first Cashier of Mechanics Bank, Trenton, and President 1836-37. Died October 4, 1862.

AARON O. SHUFF. (Director 1828, 1829.) General merchant and proprietor of Union Hotel, Bloomsbury; also stage coach operator. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph M. Bispham, proprietor of the City Tavern and the Trenton House.

SAMUEL R. HAMILTON. (Director 1828.) Born in Princeton. Graduated College of New Jersey 1808; admitted to bar in 1812; practised in Princeton; Quartermaster General of New Jersey for many years; Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer County.

THOMAS CADWALADER. (Director 1829, 1832, 1833.) Born September 11, 1795. Graduated College of New Jersey 1815; Adjutant General of New Jersey 1842-58. Died in Trenton October 16, 1873.

THOMAS GRANT. (Director 1829-1830.) Born Tren-

ton 1769. Lived most of his life in Nottingham Township. State Prison Inspector 1805. Died May 31, 1831.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD. (Director 1830-1834, 1836.) Born Basking Ridge, June 9, 1787. Graduated College of New Jersey 1804; taught school; admitted to the bar in 1811, practising at Flemington; Prosecuting Attorney for Hunterdon County; elected to State Assembly 1815; Justice of the Supreme Court 1815; U.S. Senator 1820; Presidential Elector 1820; Secretary of the Navy 1823-29; Governor of New Jersey 1832; reelected to U.S. Senate 1833; reelected 1838; President *pro tem* of Senate 1841-42; President Morris Canal and Banking Company 1838.

DAVID CLARKE. (Director 1830-1842.) Uncle of Joseph Olden Clarke mentioned above. Was born 1779 and lived on the Clarke farm near Princeton. He was the son of Benjamin Clarke and Hannah, daughter of William Lawrie, a well-known traveling preacher of the Society of Friends. In 1806 married Anna Olden and their daughter Hannah married Henry Paxson, previously mentioned.

DAVID WORTH. (Director 1830.) Son of Samuel Worth and brother of Josiah H. Worth, of Worth's Mills, Stony Brook. Born 1784. He lived his whole life on the family farm at Stony Brook, near Princeton.

JOHN WILSON. (Director 1831-1832.) Born Plainfield 1776. Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Somerset County; appointed Clerk in Chancery 1824-31; Presidential Elector 1820.

THOMAS JOHNSON STRYKER. (Director 1831-1842.) Born Princeton 1800. Merchant and banker in Trenton forty-eight years. Judge of Court of Common Pleas; a manager and Secretary of the Board of Managers State Hospital for the Insane from its foundation to his death; represented New Jersey at Peace Convention in Washington, 1861; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society; Registrar Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; Treasurer Board of Trade, and first Treasurer New Jersey Historical Society; Cashier Trenton Banking Company 1842-72. Died 1872.

JOSIAH S. WORTH. (Director 1832-1854.) Born June 25, 1787, Worth's Mills, Stony Brook, Princeton. Member State Legislature; Presidential Elector 1836. Died 1854.

BENJAMIN FISH. (Director 1833-1840.) Born Ewing Township 1785. In shipping and mercantile business in Trenton, where he received and sold the first coal ever brought to Trenton; one of the original projectors and stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and drove the first engine over the road; one of the original stockholders of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company; Manager Trenton Saving

Fund Society from its organization; Director and later President of Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company; President Merchants Transportation Company; President Trenton Delaware Bridge Company.

ALEXANDER WURTS. (Director 1834, and alternate years until 1874.) Born Flanders, New Jersey, 1799. Graduated College of New Jersey 1815; practised law at Flemington; elected to State Assembly 1824, and Speaker 1829-32; member Constitutional Convention 1844; State Senator 1844 and 1865-69; nominated Chief Justice of New Jersey but declined; President Board of Managers, State Hospital for the Insane. Died February 16, 1881.

JAMES EWING. (Director 1833-1857.) Son of Chief Justice Ewing; he was graduated from College of New Jersey 1823. Studied law and admitted to bar 1826; practised law in Trenton until his death in 1869.

STEPHEN I. CLARKE. (Director 1834-1841.) Descendant of the first Benjamin Clarke of Stony Brook and Princeton. He owned and occupied a large farm, a portion of the original Clarke estate near the village of Clarkesville.

ISAAC WELLING. (Director 1835-1867.) Descendant of John Welling, who came to Hopewell in 1727. He was born and lived all his life upon the farm of his

father and grandfather, near Pennington. For fifty-seven years elder in Presbyterian Church of Pennington. Died February 29, 1868, aged eighty-four.

JESSE MOORE. (Director 1838.) Member First Regiment Hunterdon Militia, under Colonel Isaac Smith during Revolution. Purchased the farm near junction of Lawrenceville Road and Pennington Turnpike. Trustee Pennington Church for many years. Died July 8, 1839, aged eighty-nine.

JOSIAH HART. (Director 1840, and alternate years to 1864.) Born October 21, 1782. Descendant of Ralph Hart, one of the earliest settlers of Hopewell; spent his life on the family farm, Hopewell Township.

MORGAN SCUDDER. (Director 1841-1867.) Son of John Scudder, Director of The Trenton Banking Company, he was born on the family farm on the Delaware, where, like his father, he passed his life. Trustee Ewing Church. Died May 18, 1868, aged seventy-one.

WILLIAM G. COOK. (Director 1842-1875.) Born near Trenton 1806. Director Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society. Died June 19, 1875.

CHARLES S. OLDEN. (Director 1842-1875.) Born in Princeton. Elected first Senator under new State Con-

stitution from Mercer County, serving two terms; elected Governor of New Jersey 1859; Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Commissioner of Sinking Fund; Treasurer College of New Jersey 1844-68; Trustee College of New Jersey 1863. Died 1876.

SAMUEL STANHOPE STRYKER. (Director 1850-1874.) Born November 2, 1797, in Princeton. Went to Philadelphia at an early age and engaged in mercantile business; removed to Trenton 1820 and continued in the same pursuit; one of organizers Peoples Fire Insurance Company and President until his death; for many years member of Vestry, St. Michael's Church. Died February 9, 1875.

CHARLES G. MCCHESENEY. (Director 1854-1861.) Born Englishtown, December 1, 1800. Studied medicine, practising in Hightstown; removed to Trenton 1850; elected Secretary of State 1840 and re-appointed under new Constitution, serving till 1851. Died March 7, 1861.

CALEB SMITH GREEN. (Director 1858-1891.) Born Lawrence Township. Graduated College of New Jersey 1837; admitted to bar 1843, practising in Trenton; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society 1848, President 1853; member Board of Managers State Hospital for the Insane 1862, later Secretary and President; Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals 1872-82; Trustee College of New Jersey and of

Princeton Theological Seminary; one of the founders of Lawrenceville School. Died February 1891.

JONATHAN STEWARD. (Director 1859-1885.) Born near Crosswicks, May 6, 1809. Owned large store at corner of State and Stockton Streets, Trenton; President Star Rubber and Trenton China Companies; Treasurer Trenton Bridge Company; President Riverview Cemetery Company; one of originators of Trenton Water Department; member New York Produce Exchange at time of death.

ALBERT J. WHITTAKER. (Director 1861-1874, 1881-1884.) Born Trenton, February 19, 1826. Graduated Wesleyan University; taught school at Haverstraw, New York; member Trenton Board of Water Commissioners; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society; Cashier Trenton Banking Company 1872-84. Died 1884.

S. MOORE HART. (Director 1866 and alternate years to 1874.) Son of Nathaniel Hart and nephew of Josiah Hart previously mentioned. Born Hopewell Township, November 4, 1824. Spent his life on the same farm occupied by his uncle, near Pennington.

JOB G. OLDEN. (Director 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875.) Born 1807. Son of Hart Olden of Princeton. After his father's death he carried on the business and store on Nassau Street, Princeton, until 1839, when he



MAIN ENTRANCE TO PRESENT BUILDING

Showing Bronze Doors

removed to a farm nearby. For more than twenty years was Assistant Treasurer of the College of New Jersey. Died 1876.

DANIEL B. BODINE. (Director 1874-1881.) Born Tuckerton, April 16, 1814. Moved to Trenton 1851, when appointed Clerk in Chancery; Mayor of Trenton 1877-79. Died August 18, 1881.

CHARLES EWING GREEN. (Director 1875-1897.) Born in Trenton, October 1840. Graduated College of New Jersey 1860; admitted to bar 1863; appointed State Chancery Reporter and prepared twelve volumes of *Green's Reports*; Register in Bankruptcy in U.S. District Court; Trustee Princeton University and Chairman of Finance Committee; Chairman Princeton Sesqui-Centennial Committee; President Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary; President Lawrenceville School; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society, and of Mercer Hospital. Died December 23, 1897.

BARKER GUMMERE. (Director 1875-1879.) Educated in Trenton; graduated from Haverford College and admitted to New Jersey Bar in 1845, practising in Trenton; appointed Clerk in Chancery by Governor Olden, reappointed by Governor Ward, serving from 1861 to 1871, when he returned to his practice and was considered one of the leading lawyers of New Jersey. He married a daughter of Samuel S. Stryker.

HENRY E. HALE. (Director 1875.) Born St. Louis, Missouri, 1841. Removed with his father to New Jersey about 1846. In 1864 he purchased that portion of the Clarke farm near Princeton on which the Battle of Princeton was fought, and occupied the house in which General Mercer died. He held many township offices.

CHARLES L. PEARSON. (Director 1880-1883.) Born Philadelphia. Educated at the Moravian School at Nazareth Hall, near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and in the Philadelphia schools. Studied medicine at Yale and received diploma from State Medical Society of New Jersey 1844, but never practised his profession. Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society and interested in many enterprises. Died 1883.

ABNER R. CHAMBERS. (Director 1881-1900.) Born Trenton 1822. Son of Robert Chambers, who built the first houses in the Borough of Chambersburg and gave the name to that portion of Trenton. Abner Chambers devoted himself to this property, inherited from his father. Trustee First Presbyterian Church; Chambers Street named for him, and in 1906 an ordinance to change the name to Lincoln Avenue failed to pass the Trenton Common Council.

THOMAS STRYKER CHAMBERS. (Director 1882-1899.) Born Lawrence Township, March 13, 1852.

Served many years in New Jersey National Guard, appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the division 1899; enlisted Spanish War 1898, Major 4th New Jersey Infantry—promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; appointed State Bank Examiner 1899.

WILLIAM H. SKIRM. (Director 1883-1901.) Born Trenton, January 17, 1841. Elected member Trenton Common Council 1874 and twice reelected, serving one year as President; State Senator 1892, and reelected 1895, President *pro tem* 1898; Colonel 7th Regiment New Jersey National Guard 1890; member Trenton Battle Monument Association; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society. Died October 7, 1905.

ELMER EWING GREEN. (Director 1885-1909.) Born Trenton, February 14, 1850. Graduated College of New Jersey 1870; admitted to bar 1873; counsellor 1876; member Trenton Common Council 1882-85; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society; Trustee Princeton Theological Seminary 1882-1909; Judge Court of Errors and Appeals; Vice-President The Trenton Banking Company 1904-09. Died March 16, 1909.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON. (Director 1886-1897.) Born Trenton, April 13, 1839. Graduated College of New Jersey 1858; Assistant Secretary U.S. Legation, Paris, 1861; Secretary to Governor Ward of New Jersey 1866-69; elected member Trenton Common

Council 1876 and President 1879; City Solicitor 1879-81; U.S. Minister at The Hague 1882-85; Judge Court of Errors and Appeals 1896; one of the founders of Mercer Hospital and first President of Directors; member Trenton Battle Monument Association; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society. Died July 29, 1897.

BENJAMIN FISLER LEE. (Director 1892-1909.) Born Port Elizabeth 1828. Treasurer Cape May and Millville Railroad Company 1863; Treasurer West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company 1866; Director the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad; Director West Jersey Railroad 1885, and upon merger Director West Jersey and Seashore Railroad; Clerk New Jersey Supreme Court 1872; Director Standard Fire Insurance Company, Universal Paper Bag Company; President Board of Managers State Home for Feeble-Minded Women at Vineland; President New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Correction. Died April 25, 1909.

HENRY WOODHULL GREEN. (Director 1898-1925.) Born Trenton, April 30, 1868. Graduated Lawrenceville School 1887; College of New Jersey 1891; Trustee Princeton University, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Lawrenceville School; Director United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. Resigned as Director of The Trenton Banking Company in 1925 because of ill health, and obliged for

the same reason to give up many of his other business activities.

JOHN STORY CHAMBERS. (Director 1899-1901.) Born Trenton, November 27, 1822. Director Merchants' Transportation Company; Manager and Vice-President Trenton Saving Fund Society; General Manager Trenton Gas Light Company; Commissioner of Sinking Fund for thirty-four years. Died February 23, 1901.

EDWARD SHIPPEN McILVAINE. (Director 1900-1910.) Born Ewing Township, March 25, 1843. Educated Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville School and the College of New Jersey. Served during Civil War on U.S. Sloop-of-War *San Jacinto* and U.S. Steamer *De Soto*; Bursar Lawrenceville School 1887. Died January 9, 1910.

FOSTER C. GRIFFITH. (Director 1901-1928.) Born Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 5, 1850. Came to Trenton with his father, Rev. Thomas S. Griffith, who became pastor of the Central Baptist Church. Educated in private schools and State Model School, Trenton; member of the firm of Murray, Griffith and Messler; Trustee Trenton Public Schools, 1884-85; member Trenton Common Council 1885-88; Manager Trenton Saving Fund Society; Director Mercer Hospital. Died in Trenton, June 13, 1928.

FRANK S. KATZENBACH. (Director 1902-1929.) Born Trenton, November 5, 1868. Graduated College of New Jersey 1889, Columbia Law School 1891; admitted to bar 1892; President Trenton Common Council 1898-1900; Mayor of Trenton 1902-1905; appointed Associate Justice New Jersey Supreme Court 1920, and reappointed at conclusion of his first term, in which position he served until his death, March 13, 1929.

ROBERT W. KENNEDY. (Director 1902-1927.) Born Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1846. Educated in Trenton and Norristown, Pennsylvania, schools and Quaker City Business College, Philadelphia; became partner in the firm of Green and Kennedy, 1879; name of business changed in 1898 to the Robert W. Kennedy Company. Died November 28, 1927.

HARRY G. STODDARD. (Director 1909-1913.) Born Athol, Massachusetts, September 13, 1873; graduated from public schools, Worcester, Massachusetts. President Trenton Iron Company, director Mutual Building and Loan Association of Trenton, and Trenton Y.M.C.A.; trustee Trenton Public Library. Now living in Worcester, Massachusetts.

BAYARD STOCKTON. (Director 1909-1928.) Born Princeton, New Jersey, June 22, 1853. Graduated College of New Jersey 1872; admitted to New Jersey bar and practised law in Trenton; Director

Princeton Bank and Trust Company, Princeton Water Company, Princeton Savings Bank, Real Estate Title Company of New Jersey; President United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer County 1888-98; Advisory Master in Chancery and Equity Reporter 1921-28; Chancellor Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey; President Princeton Battle Monument Association. Died Princeton, May 18, 1928.

EDWARD W. DUNHAM. (Director 1911—.) Born Bedminster, Somerset County, August 10, 1868. Graduated Trenton Business College 1884; student State Model School 1884-86. President S. P. Dunham & Company, Trenton.

WILLIAM SETTLER HANCOCK. (Director 1913-1915.) Born Trenton, October 18, 1854. Educated State Model School and Trenton Business College; Manager and Vice-President Trenton Saving Fund Society; Director Trenton Trust Company; President Mercer Hospital; member Trenton Common Council 1888-90; Comptroller State of New Jersey 1894-1902. Died May 25, 1915.

ALFRED WHITEHEAD. (Director 1916-1920.) Born Hamilton Township, Mercer County, January 12, 1853; Director Whitehead Brothers Rubber Company; Trustee Fourth Presbyterian Church, member

Advisory Board Union Industrial Home and Trenton Y.W.C.A. Died February 3, 1920.

JOSEPH CLARENCE RICHARDSON. (Director 1922-1926.) Born Trenton, October 30, 1867. Graduated Media, Pennsylvania, Preparatory School; President J. B. Richardson and Sons, building supplies and material, Trenton; Director Trenton Y.M.C.A., Trenton Mortgage and Title Guarantee Company, Bucks County Contribution Ship. Died Trenton, January 3, 1926.

JAMES R. BARBER. (Director 1925—.) Born August 13, 1888, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Graduated Mercersburg Academy 1907; member Class of 1911 Pennsylvania State College; Manager Trenton office Graham Parsons and Company; Director Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.

EDWARD LAWRENCE KATZENBACH. (Director 1925—). Born Trenton, October 21, 1878. Graduated State Model School 1896, Princeton University 1900, Harvard Law School 1906; Counsellor at Law, Trenton, New Jersey; Director Universal Paper Bag Company, Union Mills Paper Company, and Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company; member New Jersey State Board of Institutions and Agencies 1922-24; member and Chairman New Jersey Commission on Revision and Consolidation of Public Statutes 1925—; Trustee Trenton Free Pub-

lic Library, 1910—; Director and former President Trenton Y.M.C.A.; Chancellor Diocese of New Jersey 1928; Life Trustee Rutgers University 1929; President New Jersey State Bar Association 1928-29; Lecturer in Politics, Princeton University, 1929; Attorney General of New Jersey 1924-29.

HORACE BAILEY TOBIN. (Director 1925—.) Born Perth Amboy, New Jersey, April 11, 1871. Graduated from school 1886; President and Treasurer Woven Steel Hose and Rubber Company; President and Director Mercer Hospital; Director Standard Fire Insurance Company.

ELZEY STUART AITKIN. (Director 1926—.) Born Trenton, October 19, 1881. Graduated James Preparatory School 1901. First Vice-President and General Manager Trenton Potteries Company; Director Trenton Potteries Company; the Trenton Mortgage Title and Guarantee Company; Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

JULIEN L. EYSMANS. (Director 1927—.) Born Brussels, Belgium, March 18, 1874. Graduated Oak Street School, Baltimore, 1891; Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Director Pennsylvania Railroad and subsidiary companies; Director Tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company; Trustee Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

ROBERT WILSON HOWELL. (Director 1927—.) Born Trenton, July 18, 1869. Attended Trenton High School; Vice-President The Trenton Banking Company, 1925—; member Park Commission of Trenton 1909-11; Vestryman All Saints' Church.

FRANK J. WETZEL. (Director 1927—.) Born Abilene, Kansas. Graduated from school 1897; President and Director the Wetzel Mechanical Stoker Company; Director West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, and Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

FREDERICK S. DONNELLY. (Director 1928—.) Born Trenton, September 30, 1896. Graduated State Model School 1914, Swarthmore College 1918; U.S. Naval aviator 1918-19; President Frederick W. Donnelly and Son, Inc.; Director McKinley Hospital, Trenton Chamber of Commerce; Trustee Burlington College.

ROBERT J. STOKES. (Director 1929—.) Born Trenton, November 23, 1882. Graduated Princeton University 1904; President and Director Thermoid Company, Trenton; Director Southern Asbestos Company, Charlotte, North Carolina; Director Capital Building and Loan Association.

LIST OF ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDERS

George Abbott	Charles Bird
Robert Adams	John Bishop
James Alexander	James Black
George Anderson	Joseph Bloomfield
Thos. Anderson	John Bohlen
Nicholas Arnous	Alexander Bonnell
John Aronson	William Booth
George G. Ashbridge	Mary Borden
William Ashbridge	Augustine Bousquet
Anne Atkinson	Jamima Broadhurst
Thos. Atkinson	Joseph Broadhurst
Cyrus Austin	Bronson and Chauncey
Osmond Baily	John Broonard
Joseph Ball	Wm. and A. M. Buckley
Samuel Barnes	Joseph Bullock
David Barton	Philip S. Bunting
Andrew Bayard	Edward Burd
John Beatty	Edward S. Burd
Richard L. Beatty	Nathaniel Burrowes
Joseph A. Bedford	Stephen Burrowes
William Bell	Andrew Caldwell
Henry Bellerjeau	James Caldwell
Nicholas Belleville	David Campbell
Jacob Benjamin	John Campbell
Titus Bennett	James Canby
George Bickham	Lewis D. Carpentier
Thomas Biddle	Alexander Chambers
Wm. M. Biddle and Co.	Susannah Chambers
Rebecca Biles	Mordecai Churchman
Caleb Birchall	Robert Clinton

Josiah L. Coates	Griffith Evans
John Conrad	Lewis Evans
John Cook	Charles Ewing
James C. Copper	James Ewing
John Cousland	James S. Ewing
Eunice Cowell	Maskell Ewing
Charles Coxe	Maskell Ewing, Guardian of Churchill Houston
Daniel W. Coxe	Maskell Ewing, Executor of William C. Houston
Tench Coxe	Maskell Ewing, Guardian of Eleanor A. Ewing
Tench Coxe, Jr.	Maskell Ewing, Guardian of J. H. Ewing
Gershom Craft	Maskell Ewing, Guardian of Mary P. Ewing
James Craft	Maskell Ewing, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey
Margaret Crooks	Samuel Ewing
John Curtis	Manuel Eyre
George Curwen	Walter Franklin
Richard Dale	Robert Frazier
William Davidson	Moore Furman
John Davis	Patrick Galbraith
George De Benneville	Esther Gaw
John G. De la Roche	James Glentworth
Richard Dennis	Peter Gordon
Philemon Dickinson	Hart Grandam
George Dill	Revd. Thomas Grant
John Dowers	Simon Gratz
John Dowers, Jr.	Charles D. Green
Silvester Doyle	Joseph Green
Charles Duffield	Benjamin Guild
John Duffield	Thomas Hale
Maria Duffield	
Samuel Duffield	
Henry Dusenberry	
Thomas Eastburn	
Hugh Ely	
Joseph Ely	
Evan Evans	

Harrison Hall	James H. Imlay
John Hamilton	John Imlay
Josiah Hart	Lydia Imlay
Nathaniel W. Hart	David Jackson
John Harvey	John James
Robert Harwood	Isaiah Jeanes
James Heddy	Benjamin Johnson
Jacob Herbert	Esther Johnson
Joseph Higbee	Benjamin Jones
Elicham Higgins	John C. Jones
Joseph Higgins	Samuel Jones
Robert Hill	Elisha Kane
Robert E. Hobart	Howe Keith
Jehu Hollingsworth	Samuel Kenedy
Joseph Holmes	Robert Kennedy
Eliza Howell	Michael Keppele
Ellett Howell	Philip Kinsey
Ellett Howell, Guardian of Marcia Howell	James Kitchen
George Howell	John B. Large
Joseph E. Howell	John Laval
Nancy Howell	Joseph M. Lawrie
Philip F. Howell	Sarah Lea
Samuel E. Howell	John Leamy
William E. Howell	Grace Little
Richard Humphreys	Joshua Longstreth
Abraham Hunt	Thomas Lowrey
Azariah Hunt	Thomas Loyd, Jr.
James Hunt	James Lyle
Pearson Hunt	Thomas Mackie
Peter Hunt	William Manning
Wilson Hunt, Sr.	G. C. Maxwell
Wilson Hunt	Thomas McEwen
A. S. Hunter	McEwen, Hale and Davidson
James Hunter	John McIlhenney

Joseph McIlvaine	Benjamin Parry,
John McKnight	New Hope
John McPhail	James Paul
Samuel Meeker	John Paul
Samuel Meredith	Joseph M. Paul
Daniel Mershon	Samuel Paxson
John Mershon	Timothy Paxson
Samuel Mifflin	Elizabeth Pearson
Joseph Milnor	William Pearson
Joseph K. Milnor	George Peddle
William Mitchell	Edward Penington
John A. Monges	Nancy Penington
William Montgomery, in trust for	Sarah Penington
Mary Montgomery	Andrew Pettit
Montgomery and Newbolds	Abigail Phillips
Cornelius Moore	Frances Phillips
Robert Murdock	John Phillips
James Musgrave	Dr. Joseph Phillips
John Nevius	Martha Phillips
Peter Nevius	Ralph Phillips
Caleb Newbold	David Pinkerton
Clayton Newbold	Charles Pleasants
Thomas Newbold, Burlington	James Pleasants
Thomas Newbold, Philadelphia	Thomas M. Potter
John B. Newman	Anne Potts
Thomas Newman	John Potts
Robert Oakley	Rebecca Y. Potts
Joseph Ogleby, Jr.	Mallet Prevost
Ann Olden	Henry Prevost
Thomas Pancoast	Chandler Price
William Pancoast	Nathan Price
	John Raifield
	Robert Ralston
	Edward Randolph
	Jane Randolph

Samuel Redman	George Smith,
Thomas Redman	28 No. Third Street
Reed and Forde	George R. Smith,
Abner Reeder	Pennsylvania Bank
Amos Reeder	Isaac Smith
Andrew Reeder	James Smith, Jr.
Jonathan Rhea	Jasper Smith
John Rickey	John B. N. Smith
Morris Robeson	John R. Smith
Robeson and Pauls	Joseph Smith
Susannah Rodman	Richard R. Smith
Ebenezer Rose	Waters Smith
Stephen Rose	Waters Smith, For Trustees of Presbyterian Church, Maidenhead
Fournier Rostain	William L. Smith
George Rozell	William Stanford
John Rozell	Thomas Starkey
Abigail Ryall	John Starr
George C. Ryall	Starr and Thomas
Susan Ryall	Frederick Steelwagon
Thomas Ryall	John C. Stocker
Elizabeth Salter	Hudson Stockton
Sarah Savery	John Stockton
Jacob Schenck	Abigail Stokes
Robert Scot	Doyle Sweeny
Jacob Scudder	Edward Sweeny
John Scudder	Eliza Sweeny
Thomas L. Servoss	Hugh Sweeny
Benjamin Sharpe	John Sweeny
Nathaniel Sheeff	Matthew Sweeny
Edward Shippen	John Taggart
Thomas Shoemaker	Margaretta Tate
William Shreve	Anthony Taylor
John N. Simpson	Joseph Taylor
Benjamin Smith	

Michael Taylor	Daniel Van Buskirk
Robert Taylor	Aaron Vansyckel
Daniel G. Temple	John Vansyckel
John Titus	Joshua M. Wallace, Jr.
John Titus, Guardian for Charles Titus	John Watson
John Titus, Guardian for Noah Titus	Joseph Watson
John Titus, Guardian for Theodore Titus	Watson and Paul
Joseph Trotter	Gideon H. Wells
Ellett Tucker	John Welsh
Ellett Tucker, Guardian for George K. Tucker	Nancy Williams
Ellett Tucker, Guardian for Marcia Tucker	Thomas Y. Willis
Ellett Tucker, Guardian for Mary Ann Tucker	Edward Wilson
	J. I. Wilson
	John Wilson
	Samuel Witherill
	Alexander Wright
	Joshua Wright
	Aaron D. Woodruff



INTERIOR PRESENT BANK BUILDING

Showing State Street Entrance

(OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE)

DEEDS, LIBER A V, P. 223

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS
TO
TRENTON BANKING COMPANY } May 8, 1805.

Deed "Between The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon" of the one part, and "The Trenton Banking Company of the City of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon" of the other part.

Consideration, \$2050.00.

All that certain house and lot of land situate in the said City of Trenton commonly known by the name of the 'Old Court-House and Gaol' and bounded as follows, to wit: On the west, by Warren Street, on the south by land of Abraham Hunt, on the east by land of Silvester Doyle, and on the north by other land of the said Abraham Hunt, together with the buildings," &c.

GRANTORS

Hugh Runyan, Director	Thomas Lequear
Andrew Reeder	Luther Opdyke
James Ewing	¹ A. Vansyckel
Stephen Burrowes	Baltus Stiger
George Muirhead	Silas Walters
John Phillips	John Haas
Jacob C. Vanclève	Jacob Kline
Joseph Lambert	Ezekiel Cole
Moses Stout	Dennis Wickoff

Deed acknowledged at Flemington on May 9, 1805, before Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey.

Recorded November 22, 1805, by James Linn, Secretary.

¹ Also given Aaron Van Syckel.

NEW JERSEY LAWS

CHAPTER CLIV

An act to erect and establish the Trenton Banking Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a subscription be opened for three hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, and that subscriptions be taken under the direction of James Ewing, Joshua Wright, George Abbott, Peter Hunt, and Abner Reeder.

2. And be it enacted, That the sum to be subscribed shall be paid to the persons hereinafter mentioned, in the manner following, that is to say, five dollars upon each share at the time of subscribing to the persons receiving subscriptions, five dollars upon each share on the day appointed for the election of the first directors of the said company, to be paid to the persons aforesaid, previous to the said election, and the remainder in four equal installments, one whereof to be paid to the treasurer or cashier of said company, on the first Monday in every third month next succeeding the election of the first directors of said company until the whole be paid.

3. And be it enacted, That notice shall be given by the cashier or treasurer of said company, in the newspapers published in the city of Trenton, at least three weeks previous thereto, of the day of payment of each installment, and any person, copartnership or body politic failing to pay any installment, or part thereof, to the persons in the second section named, and at the periods therein prescribed, shall forfeit to the said company every share upon which there shall be a deficiency, and all monies thereon previously paid.

4. And be it enacted, That as soon as one thousand shares shall be subscribed, the persons hereby empowered to receive subscriptions, or any three of them, may call a meeting of the

subscribers at the city of Trenton, by giving at least three weeks previous notice in the newspapers printed in Trenton; and the subscribers assembled in consequence of such notice, shall choose by ballot from among the subscribers, by a majority of votes of such as are present or by proxy, eleven directors for the term of one year thereafter; and on the same day annually thereafter a like election shall be made, a majority of which directors shall at all times be inhabitants of the City of Trenton or township of Nottingham; and in case of the death, refusal, resignation, disqualification or removal of any director, the remaining members, at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect, by ballot, another person in his place for the residue of the year. And the directors, or any seven of them, at their first meeting after every general election, shall elect from among themselves, by a majority of the members present, by ballot, a president, who shall be an inhabitant of the city of Trenton or Nottingham, and in case of the death, refusal, resignation, disqualification or removal of the president, the directors shall meet as soon as conveniently can be thereafter, and elect in the manner before mentioned, another person qualified as aforesaid for president.

5. And be it enacted, That all such persons as shall become subscribers to the capital stock in the first section mentioned, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and stile of "the Trenton Banking Company," and by that name shall be, and are hereby made capable in law, to have, purchase, receive and possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what nature or kind soever, and the same to grant, demise, alien or dispose of, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court of record, or in any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also

to ordain, establish and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States; and also to appoint all such officers, agents and servants as shall be necessary to carry into effect the powers by this act vested in the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services as shall be right and proper.

6. And be it enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the board of directors every quarter, who shall have power to adjourn from time to time; and the president and three directors may call a special meeting at any other time they may think necessary.

7. And be it enacted, That the said directors, at every quarterly meeting, shall choose three directors to inspect the business of the company, for the ensuing three months, and the inspectors so chosen, shall twice in every month examine into the state of the cash account, the notes received, and other business of said company, and see that the accounts are regularly balanced and transferred.

8. And be it enacted, That any director, officer or other person holding any share, stock or capital of the said company, who shall commit any fraud or embezzlement touching the money or property of the said company, shall be liable to be prosecuted in the name of the state, by indictment, for the same, in any court of law of this state, and upon conviction thereof, shall, besides the remedy that may be had by action in the name of said corporation for the fraud aforesaid, forfeit to the said company all his share or stock in the same.

9. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall within this state, forge or counterfeit any of the notes or checks of the said corporation, or pay or tender in payment, or in any manner pass or offer to pass such forged or counterfeit

note or check, knowing them to be forged or counterfeited and shall be thereof convicted in any court of law within this state, he, she, or they shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and suffer such punishment as persons guilty of counterfeiting bank bills or notes are liable to under the existing laws of the state.

10. And be it enacted, That the capital stock and funds of the said corporation, shall be deemed personal estate.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time to increase their capital stock by the addition of as many whole shares as shall be judged expedient by the said company, or a majority of them, voting in the manner herein before mentioned, at any general meeting of the company for that purpose notified in the manner in the fourth section of this act prescribed; Provided, That the whole number of additional shares, together with those reserved for the use of the state, shall not exceed six thousand shares, and the members of the said company for the time being, are hereby declared to have the preference of all other persons for the space of thirty days after the determination to increase their capital as aforesaid; and all the proprietors of such additional shares, shall and are hereby declared to be thence forward incorporated into the said company, and entitled to every benefit and privilege of the original subscribers.

12. And be it enacted, That a majority of the whole number of directors, shall have power to fix upon a place, in the city of Trenton, or township of Nottingham, for transacting the business of the said company, and the same to change at their pleasure, until the day of payment of the last installment upon the said six thousand shares, and from thence until another place shall be fixed upon by the stockholders, for which purpose it shall be the duty of the president to call a meeting of the stockholders at such time, not exceeding one month from the day aforesaid, at such place within the city

of Trenton, or township of Nottingham, as he may think proper to appoint, giving three weeks previous notice of said meeting in the manner prescribed in the fourth section of this act, at which meeting the stockholders then present, or by proxy, shall proceed to vote by ballot for a permanent situation for transacting the business of the said company, and whatever place within the city of Trenton, or township of Nottingham, shall be fixed upon by the stockholders, or a majority of them, voting as aforesaid, shall be established by the directors as the permanent place of business of the said company.

13. And be it enacted, That the following rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions, shall be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, that is to say,

FIRST, The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he, she or they shall hold, in the proportions following, that is to say—For one share and not exceeding two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding eight shares, one vote; for every four shares above eight and not exceeding twenty shares, one vote; for every six shares above twenty and not exceeding fifty shares, one vote; and for every ten shares above fifty shares, one vote.

SECOND, None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, and resident in the state of New-Jersey, shall be eligible as a director; Provided always, That at every annual election of directors, only nine of the directors of the last preceding year shall be eligible, including the president, who shall be at all times eligible.

THIRD, After the first year, half-yearly dividends shall be made to the stockholders of so much of the profits of the banking business as shall appear to the directors advisable; but the said directors shall not at any time, make any dividend of any part of the capital stock of the said company,

but only the net profits thereof; and in case they shall divide any part of the capital stock as aforesaid, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may be brought in such case, against them or any of them, their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record of this state, by any creditor of said company, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; and such of the said directors who may have been absent when such dividend took place, or who may have dissented from the act or resolution directing the same, may exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact of their absence or dissent, to the governor of the state for the time being, and to the stockholders at a general meeting, which they the said directors shall have power to call for that purpose; and once in every year the directors shall lay before the stockholders, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, out of the surplus of profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.

FOURTH, No director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. The stockholders shall make such compensation to the president for his extraordinary services and attendance upon the business of the said company, as shall appear to them reasonable.

FIFTH, Not less than seven directors shall constitute a quorum to do business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any other director chosen by the directors so met for business.

SIXTH, The stock of the said company shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted

in that behalf by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and his, her or their assignee or assignees successively, and shall enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her or their own name or names. And bills or notes which may be issued by order of said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the treasurer or principal cashier thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner and with the like effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him or them in their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were issued by any private person or persons, that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be assignable and negotiable by endorsement, in like manner and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are, and those which are payable to bearer shall be negotiable or assignable by delivery.

SEVENTH, The total amount of the debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, shall not exceed double the amount of the capital in specie on hand, provided the money deposited in the bank of said company for safe keeping, shall not be considered as the debts of the said company within the provision of this clause. And in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in the manner prescribed by the third article of this section, unless absent or dissenting from the act or resolution by which such excess was created, in which case they may exon-

erate themselves from such liability by giving notice agreeably to the directions of the third article of this section.

EIGHTH, The lands, tenements, and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction for debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall be obtained for such debts.

NINTH, The corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, promissory notes, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods which shall be the produce of its lands; nor shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for or upon its loans or discounts.

TENTH, In the appointment of a cashier or treasurer of the said corporation, the votes of seven of the directors shall be necessary to a choice, and every cashier, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give a bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than sixty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

ELEVENTH, Each director, cashier or treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be:

I, Do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties of agreeably to the provisions of the law and the trust reposed in me, to the best of my skill and understanding.

TWELFTH, That the state may at any time subscribe and become a stockholder to any amount not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, being the amount of twelve hundred shares of the original capital, and for which the right of subscribing is hereby reserved to the state, and in case the state shall

subscribe the number of shares aforesaid the state shall have the exclusive right to appoint annually three of the directors of said company, or one for every four hundred shares they shall subscribe, to continue so long as the state shall hold the said shares.

14. And be it enacted, That this act shall be and continue in force for and during twenty years from the passing thereof, and from thence until the end of the next session of the legislature, and no longer.

PASSED at Trenton, Dec. 3, 1804.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER CLXVII.

Supplement to the act, entitled "An act to erect and establish the Trenton Banking Company," passed

December (3) 23, 1804.

BE IT ENACTED by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the payment of the two last installments of ten dollars on each share of the stock of the said company, as required by the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be and the same is hereby suspended, until such time as a majority of the stockholders, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, and voting in the manner prescribed in the said act, shall otherwise direct; any thing in the above recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

PASSED at Trenton, October 30, 1805.

An act to tax bank stock

Sec. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the president and directors of "the Newark bank-

ing and insurance company ;" the president and directors of the branch of the Newark banking and insurance company established at the city of Jersey, and commonly called "the Jersey bank ;" the president and directors of "the Trenton banking company ;" and "the president and directors of the New-Brunswick bank ;" be and they are hereby respectively required to pay or cause to be paid into the treasury of this state, on or before the first day of January next, and on or before the first day of January in every year thereafter, the one half of one per cent upon the whole amount of capital stock actually subscribed and paid in, and which shall hereafter be subscribed and paid in to such bank or company.

2. And be it enacted, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the president and directors of either of the said companies to pay or cause to be paid into the treasury of the state, the amount of tax levied upon such company by this act, for the space of thirty days after the annual period in the first section of this act prescribed, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of this state to make return to one of the justices of the supreme court of the amount of the tax levied as aforesaid and unpaid, whose duty it shall be to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, in the name of the treasurer of the state, directed to the sheriff of the county where the goods, chattels, lands, tenements and hereditaments and real estate of such delinquent company are situated, requiring him to levy the tax so in arrear with interests and costs, by distress and sale of the personal and real estate of such delinquent company, who shall proceed to make, levy and sale thereof as in other cases, where executions issue against personal and real estate, and shall pay the amount levied to the treasurer of the state, and in default thereof shall be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act concerning sheriffs."

PASSED at Trenton, Nov. 2, 1810.

An Act authorizing the treasurer of this state to subscribe to the capital stock of the Trenton banking company.

Sec. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the treasurer of this state be and he is hereby authorized and directed on or before the second day of January next, to subscribe in behalf of this state to the capital stock of the Trenton banking company, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in part of the amount reserved to be subscribed on the part of this state to the capital stock of the said company, which sum is hereby appropriated and directed to be paid by the said treasurer out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of this state, and he is hereby authorized and directed, upon the receipt of such monies as may hereafter be paid by the United States on account of the principal and interest of the funded debt due to this state, from time to time, to subscribe the amount so received to the capital stock of the Trenton banking company in behalf of this state, and all monies so to be received shall be and are hereby appropriated to the payment of the amount of the capital stock so subscribed.

3. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this state for the time being, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to ask, demand and receive from the Trenton banking company, all and every dividend and dividends of interest on the capital stock of the said company subscribed and paid in on the behalf of this state, which may be made and declared from time to time, and to grant receipts and acquittances for the same; and it shall be the duty of the said treasurer, and he is hereby authorized and directed on the receipt of such dividend and dividends to subscribe the amount to the capital stock of the said company in behalf of this state, and to ap-

propriate and pay the monies so received in payment of the additional stock so to be subscribed.

4. And be it enacted, That the council and general assembly of this state, in joint-meeting assembled, shall have power to appoint such director or directors of the said company as the State of New Jersey may by law appoint on the subscription and payment of the capital stock aforesaid.

PASSED at Trenton, Nov. 3, 1810.

An Act to extend the charter of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, and of the Trenton Banking Company.

Sec. 1. (Extension of the Newark Bank, chartered Feb. 17, 1804.)

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "An act to erect and establish the Trenton Banking Company," passed on the third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and the same is hereby extended and limited to the third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

PASSED November 14, 1821.

An act to renew the charter of the Trenton Banking Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the charter of the Trenton Banking Company shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force for the term of twenty years from and after the third day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the legislature may at any time hereafter alter, modify, or repeal this act.

PASSED February 20, 1838.

LAWS OF 1855.

CHAPTER CCXX.

An act to renew the charter of the Trenton Banking Company.

Sec. 1. (Extension of the charter for 20 years, from and after December 3, 1859.)

Sec. 2. (Assets liable in case of insolvency for payment of bills.)

Sec. 3. (Liability of directors.)

Sec. 4. (Amount of assets to be divided pro rata.)

Sec. 5. (Liability of stockholders.)

Sec. 6. (Actions against directors or stockholders.)

Sec. 7. (Amount of issue. The notes or bills issued by said corporation shall not at any time exceed double the amount of its capital stock actually paid in.)

Sec. 8. Monthly statements to be made. Provides that on the 1st Monday next after the act is effective, and on the 1st Monday of each month thereafter, the statement of the actual condition of said corporation must be published in at least one newspaper of the county in which the Bank is located, conforming to the annual statements now required by law, and shall, within 10 days thereafter, file a copy thereof with the Secretary of State, etc.)

Sec. 9. (Voting at elections, &c.)

Sec. 10. (Present charter to be in force until its expiration.)

Sec. 11. (Act void if assent be not filed.)

Sec. 12. (Act may be repealed, &c.)

PASSED April 3, 1855.

LAWS OF 1875.

CHAPTER XXX.

An Act to extend the charter of the Trenton Banking Company.

Sec. 1. (Act of April 3, 1855, extended and continued in force for the term of 20 years, from and after the time limited in said act.)

Sec. 2. AND BE IT ENACTED, That the annual election for directors of said corporation shall hereafter be held on the first Monday of February in each year, at the banking house, in the city of Trenton, at such hour as the board of directors may appoint; at every election nine directors only shall be chosen, all of whom shall be residents of this state, and a majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or repeal the provisions of the charter regulating the election of the president and the appointment of the cashier of the said corporation.

APPROVED February 16, 1875.

An ordinance, establishing rules and regulations for conducting the business of The Trenton Banking Company.

Section 1st. Be it ordained, by the President and Directors, of the Trenton Banking Company, that it shall be the duty of the President, to take into his safe keeping and separate custody at the Bank, the seal, plates, paper moulds, Bank paper, and all bonds given by any officer of the Bank for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and a regular account shall be kept by him of the Bank paper in his custody, and the quantity ordered from time to time for impression and signature which account shall be checked by the quarterly examinations, of the Bank paper, in the custody of the President by three Directors, chosen to inspect the business of the Company, according to the directions of the seventh section of the Act entitled, An act to erect and establish the Trenton Banking Company, passed by the Legislature of New Jersey December the third, one thousand eight hundred and four. And it shall be moreover the duty of the President to superintend the conduct of all persons employed in the Bank, and to sign all notes at the Bank which may be issued by the Corporation.

Sect. 2nd. And be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Cashier, to countersign, at the Bank, all bills or notes signed by the President, carefully to observe the conduct of the persons employed under him, daily to examine the settlement of the cash accounts of the Bank, and weekly to count the money deposited in the vaults, to compare the amount thereof, with the balance of the cash account, and in case of disagreement, to report the same to the President and Directors, as early as possible, for which purpose, if the necessity and importance of the case require it, the President may call a special meeting.

Sect. 3rd. And be it further ordained, that it shall be required of every Clerk and servant of the Bank previous to their entering on the execution of the several duties, respectively to give bond with security conditioned for their good behaviour, in such sum as shall be required by the board, and to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully to the best of my knowledge and abilities, perform the duties and trust reposed in me, as of the Trenton Banking Company and keep secret the business thereof;"

and moreover that such Clerks & servants are to perform all such acts & services relative to the business and concerns of the Bank as the President or Cashier may from time to time respectively require.

Sect. 4th. And be it further ordained, that no notes of the Bank shall be struck or signed, or Bank paper made, but by direction of the Board of Directors.

Section 5th. And be it further ordained, that the Bank shall receive and pay all specie coins, according to the rates and value established by Congress, and no gold, silver, or copper coin, within the United States, other than such as is or shall be authorised by Congress, shall be receivable as money at the Bank.



INTERIOR PRESENT BANK BUILDING
Showing Warren Street Entrance

Section 6th. And be it further ordained, that the Bank shall take charge of the cash of all such persons as shall choose to place it there to their credit free of expence and shall keep it subject to the order of the depositor payable at sight, and shall also receive deposits of Ingots of Gold and bars of silver and return them on the demand of the depositor.

Section 7th. And be it further ordained, that the Bank shall be kept open, for ordinary business, from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, every day in the year, except Sundays, Christmas day, the Fourth of July, and such other days as may be required by legal authority.

Section 8th. And be it further ordained that the days of discount shall be on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week, on which days, the Directors shall meet at Ten o'clock in the morning (By Resolution of Jany. 22nd, 1828) on which days the discount shall be settled on such bills and notes as shall have been lodged on any preceding day at the Bank, which said bills and notes shall be laid before the Directors, together with a state of the funds of the Bank and such as shall be admitted, shall be passed to the credit of the applicant, as of the same day, on which they are discounted, and may be drawn for accordingly at any time after one o'clock, on the same day; and no reasons shall be required by the Directors of each other nor ever assigned to the publick for refusing to discount.

Section 9th. And be it further ordained, that discounts may be made on notes, orders or bills of Exchange, with at least two responsible names of persons resident in New Jersey and three responsible names on notes, orders or bills of Exchange drawn by persons not Inhabitants of New Jersey (the firm of a house being considered as one name only) for terms of time not exceeding *sixty days* ("four months" Jany. 11, 1828), exclusive of three days of grace, which shall be allowed on all bills and notes payable to the Bank or otherwise, and discount taken for the same.

Section 10th. And be it further ordained, that discounts for terms of time not exceeding *sixty days* ("four months" Jany. 11, 1828) shall be made at the rate of one half per cent, per month, computing thirty days a month, a majority of the whole Board of Directors may, however, whenever in their judgment the interest of the institution will be subserved thereby, discount bills or notes for terms of time exceeding *sixty days* ("four months" Jany. 11, 1828) at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

Section 11th. And be it further ordained, that on failure of payment of any note, order, or bill belonging to this institution before shutting the Bank on the last day of grace, the cashier shall forthwith deliver the same to a notary Public for protest, which notary shall report his proceedings thereon to the Cashier who shall cause the same to be noted in a memorandum book to be kept in the Bank for that purpose.

Section 12th. And be it further ordained, that payment shall be received on notes and bills deposited at the Bank for that purpose, but the Bank is not expected in such cases to give notice, make demand, nor cause protest to be made, but the note or bill, or the money received for it, as the case may be, shall remain subject to the order of the depositor as in case of other deposits.

Section 13th. And be it further ordained, that any house transacting business with this Bank shall subscribe the firm thereof in the firm books, and when composed of more than one person shall declare the name or names thereof.

Section 14th. And be it further ordained, that a credit book shall be kept, in which all notes and bills discounted shall be entered in such a manner as to discover to the Board at one view, on each discount day, the amount which any person is indebted to the Bank on such bills and notes, in the capacity of drawer or indorser.

Section 15th. And be it further ordained, that payments made at the Bank shall be examined at the time, and if any

error be then found it shall be immediately corrected, but no error suggested afterwards shall be corrected.

Section 16th. And be it further ordained, that the Board of Directors may examine the state of any individual account, who may be applying for discounts, or when any reasons may make it necessary, but no director shall be permitted to inspect the accounts of any person with the Bank.

Section 17th. And be it further ordained, that it shall be a standing order of the Directors to the officers and servants of the Bank that they do not disclose to any person, other than the Directors, the amount of discounts made, the state of the Bank and its funds, nor any business and transactions thereof, which are not of a publick nature, except the necessary information to individuals who may enquire concerning their own particular business.

Section 18th. And be it further ordained, that there shall be a quarterly meeting of the President and Directors for the regulation and general superintendence of the affairs of the Bank and particularly to carry into effect the directions of the sixth and seventh sections of the said act of incorporation and which said quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday of May, the first Tuesday of August, the first Tuesday of November, and the first Tuesday of February.

Section 19th. And be it further ordained, that the form of transferring the stock of the Company be as follows:

I, _____ for value received assign & transfer
Shares in the Capital or joint Stock of the Trenton Banking
Company subject to the remaining Instalments.

Witness

And that the Certificate of Stock shall be in the form following:

"No.

Trenton Bank

A B or his assigns will be entitled to
Shares in the Trenton Banking Company on paying
the remaining Instalments the first having been paid."

and that the Books of Transfer be shut for fourteen days immediately preceding each of the days appointed for balancing the Books of the Bank and declaring half yearly dividends.

In testimony of the foregoing being ordained and made by the President and Directors of the Trenton Banking Company, their Seal is hereunto affixed.

Witness Isaac Smith President of the Said Banking Company the twentieth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

ISAAC SMITH, *Prest.*

Attest. J. H. IMLAY, Secretary—
 (Seal of the Trenton
 Banking Company)

Additional Bye Laws

Be it further ordained by the President and Directors of the Trenton Banking Company

20th Sect. That Discounts may be made to the Stockholders in this Bank to the amount of any stock deposited with the Cashier having the name of such stockholder endorsed thereon for the like terms as are prescribed by the 8th and 10th sections of the Bye Laws and with no other formality than on notes of their own making without an endorser which notes shall be drawn payable to the Cashier.

In testimony of the foregoing being ordained and made by the President and Directors of the Trenton Banking Company the Seal is hereunto affixed.

(The Seal of
 The Trenton Banking
 Company)

Attest
 J. H. IMLAY, *Secry.*

Witness ISAAC SMITH
 President of the said
 Banking Company, this
 6th day of August in The
 Year of our Lord eighteen
 hundred and five.

ISAAC SMITH,
Prest.

OFFICERS OF THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY

*Chairman of the
Board of Directors*

John Alexander Campbell *Elected* July 1, 1927

Served to

Presidents

Isaac Smith	February 13, 1805	August 29, 1807 ¹
Jonathan Rhea	September 11, 1807	February 3, 1815 ¹
John Beatty	February 11, 1815	May 30, 1826 ¹
Thomas Lowrey Woodruff	June 12, 1826	February 11, 1832 ¹
Philemon Dickinson	February 11, 1832	February 8, 1881 ²
William Scudder Stryker	February 8, 1881	February 25, 1881 ²
Joseph Holmes Bruere	February 25, 1881	January 13, 1904 ²
John Alexander Campbell	January 13, 1904	May 6, 1927 ²
William Edgar Green	July 1, 1927	

First Vice-Presidents

William Edgar Green	January 10, 1923	July 1, 1927 ³
Robert Wilson Howell	July 1, 1927	

Vice-Presidents

John Alexander Campbell	January 10, 1900	January 13, 1904 ³
Elmer Ewing Green	January 13, 1904	March 16, 1909 ¹
Henry Woodhull Green	April 16, 1909	January 7, 1925 ²
Foster Conarroe Griffith	June 30, 1911	January 14, 1925 ⁴
William Edgar Green	January 12, 1921	January 10, 1923 ³
Robert Wilson Howell	January 14, 1925	July 1, 1927 ³
C. Herbert Fetter	July 1, 1927	
Samuel H. Bullock	July 1, 1927	July 18, 1927 ¹

Assistant to the President

William Edgar Green	October 1, 1915	January 12, 1921
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¹ Died

² Resigned

³ Promoted

⁴ Retired

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
<i>Cashiers</i>		
Pearson Hunt	February 13, 1805	November 4, 1828 ¹
Joseph Olden Clarke	November 4, 1828	June 5, 1832 ²
John Titus	June 22, 1832	September 30, 1842 ²
Thomas Johnson Stryker	September 30, 1842	September 28, 1872 ¹
Albert Johnston Whittaker	October 15, 1872	March 28, 1884 ¹
Austin Snider	February 5, 1886	November 24, 1903 ³
Robert Wilson Howell	January 11, 1905	January 14, 1925 ³
Ira Frost	January 14, 1925	
<i>Assistant Cashiers</i>		
Albert Johnston Whittaker	September 24, 1872	October 15, 1872 ³
Ira Frost	August 13, 1909	January 14, 1925 ³
Charles Herbert Fetter	January 15, 1919	July 1, 1927 ³
Walter Scott Wert	January 14, 1925	February 4, 1929
<i>Trust Officers</i>		
Samuel Henry Bullock	December 1, 1919	July 1, 1927 ³
Charles M. Titus	November 7, 1927	
<i>Secretaries</i>		
Walter Scott Wert	April 9, 1920	January 14, 1925 ³
Frank Ernest Seaman	January 14, 1925	May 1, 1926
Ralph B. Lucas	July 9, 1926	
<i>Assistant Trust Officer</i>		
William C. Matlack, Jr.	July 19, 1927	
<i>Auditor</i>		
Caleb S. Green	June 6, 1927	
NOTE		
William S. Stryker, Acting President, February 1 to 8, 1881.		
Foster C. Griffith, Acting Vice-President, August 20, 1909 to June 30, 1911.		
Austin Snider, Acting Cashier, March 28, 1884, to February 5, 1886.		
Robert W. Howell, Acting Cashier, November 24, 1903, to January 11, 1905.		

¹ Died² Resigned³ Promoted

DIRECTORS OF THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY

<i>Directors</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
George Abbott	February 12, 1808	February 12, 1819
	February 12, 1820	February 12, 1821
	February 12, 1824	February 12, 1827
Joseph Abbott	February 12, 1822	February 12, 1823
Elzey Stuart Aitkin	January 12, 1926	
James Rezner Barber	January 13, 1925	
John Beatty	February 12, 1805	May 30, 1826
Richard Longstreet Beatty	February 12, 1817	February 11, 1826
*Henry Bellerjeau	February 3, 1812	
	November 3, 1813	
	November 3, 1814	
	November 23, 1821	
	November 23, 1822	
	December 9, 1823	
	December 20, 1824	
	December 7, 1825	
	December 22, 1826	
Joseph Bloomfield	February 12, 1805	February 12, 1806
Daniel Budd Bodine	November 6, 1874	August 18, 1881
Joseph Holmes Bruere	February 14, 1868	January 13, 1904
Charles Burroughs	February 11, 1826	April 2, 1850
Thomas Cadwalader	February 12, 1829	January 1, 1830
	June 29, 1832	February 12, 1834
John Alexander Campbell	February 7, 1898	
Abner Reeder Chambers	February 7, 1881	December 11, 1900
Alexander Chambers	February 12, 1805	February 12, 1806
John Story Chambers	February 6, 1899	February 23, 1901
Thomas Stryker Chambers	February 6, 1882	January 27, 1899
David Clarke	February 12, 1830	June 26, 1842
Joseph Olden Clarke	February 11, 1826	October 31, 1828
Stephen Israel Clarke	February 12, 1834	April 29, 1841
William Grant Cook	October 4, 1842	June 19, 1875
William Lewis Dayton	February 1, 1886	July 28, 1897
Philemon Dickinson	October 31, 1828	February 7, 1881
Samuel Dickinson	June 12, 1826	February 11, 1832

* State Director

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
Frederick S. Donnelly	January 11, 1928	
Edward Woodruff Dunham	January 10, 1911	
*Charles Ewing	February 6, 1817	
	February 13, 1818	
	October 30, 1818	
	March 1, 1820	
	November 15, 1820	
	November 23, 1821	
	November 23, 1822	
James Ewing	February 12, 1833	February 12, 1858
Julien L. Eysmans	October 4, 1927	
Benjamin Fish	February 12, 1833	June 22, 1880
*Peter Gordon	February 12, 1806	February 12, 1811
	February 19, 1811	
	November 3, 1813	
	November 3, 1814	
	February 6, 1817	
	February 13, 1818	
	March 1, 1820	
	November 15, 1820	
Thomas Grant	February 12, 1829	February 12, 1831
Caleb Smith Green	February 12, 1858	February 19, 1891
Charles Ewing Green	July 16, 1875	December 23, 1897
Elmer Ewing Green	February 2, 1885	March 16, 1909
Henry Woodhull Green	February 7, 1898	January 7, 1925
William Edgar Green	March 26, 1909	
Foster Conarroe Griffith	January 8, 1901	June 13, 1928
John Gulick	February 12, 1825	September 11, 1828
Barker Gummere	February 12, 1875	February 2, 1880
Henry Ewing Hale	February 12, 1875	February 7, 1876
*William Halsted, Jr.	December 9, 1823	
	December 20, 1824	
	February 11, 1826	February 12, 1833
	November 5, 1827	
*Samuel Randolph Hamilton		
William Stetler Hancock	January 14, 1913	May 25, 1915
*Josiah Hart	February 12, 1840	February 12, 1841
	February 12, 1842	February 11, 1843
	February 12, 1844	February 12, 1845
	February 12, 1846	February 12, 1847
	February 12, 1848	February 12, 1849

* State Director

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
*Josiah Hart	February 12, 1850 February 12, 1852 February 11, 1854 February 12, 1856 February 12, 1858 February 11, 1860 February 12, 1862 February 12, 1864	February 12, 1851 February 12, 1853 February 12, 1855 February 12, 1857 February 12, 1859 February 12, 1861 February 12, 1863 April 9, 1864
*Nathaniel Woolsey Hart	February 3, 1812	February 12, 1867
*Sackett Moore Hart	February 12, 1866 February 14, 1868 February 12, 1870 February 12, 1872 February 12, 1874 February 12, 1827 February 12, 1823 October 31, 1828	February 12, 1869 February 11, 1871 February 14, 1873 February 12, 1875 February 12, 1828 February 12, 1828 February 12, 1829
Charles Higbee	May 8, 1810	
Henry Baker Howell	February 19, 1811 November 23, 1821 November 23, 1822 December 9, 1823 December 20, 1824 December 7, 1825 December 22, 1826 November 5, 1827 February 12, 1828	February 12, 1828
*Philip Flick Howell	June 29, 1827	February 12, 1830
Robert Wilson Howell	February 12, 1805	October 27, 1821
Abraham Hunt	February 12, 1811	April 27, 1821
Azariah Hunt	February 12, 1805	March 11, 1810
Peter Hunt	February 12, 1820	February 12, 1828
Westley Price Hunt	February 11, 1832	June 22, 1832
*James Henderson Imlay	February 12, 1805 February 12, 1808 February 12, 1810 February 12, 1813 February 11, 1815 February 12, 1817 February 12, 1812	February 12, 1807 February 11, 1809 February 12, 1812 February 12, 1814 February 12, 1816 February 12, 1820 February 11, 1813
John Imlay		
* State Director		

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
Edward Lawrence		
Katzenbach	January 13, 1925	
Frank Snowden		
Katzenbach, Jr.	January 14, 1902	March 13, 1929
Robert Wallace Kennedy	January 14, 1902	November 28, 1927
Joseph Murfin Lawrie	February 12, 1805	February 12, 1822
Benjamin Fisler Lee	February 1, 1892	April 25, 1909
Charles G. McChesney	June 20, 1854	March 7, 1861
Edward Shippen McIlvaine	January 9, 1900	January 9, 1910
Jesse Moore	February 12, 1838	February 12, 1839
*Caleb Newbold	February 12, 1807	February 12, 1808
	February 11, 1809	February 12, 1810
	February 12, 1811	February 12, 1812
	February 12, 1813	February 12, 1814
	February 11, 1815	February 12, 1816
	February 12, 1817	February 12, 1820
Thomas Newbold	February 12, 1805	February 12, 1807
Benjamin Olden	February 12, 1828	November 14, 1829
Charles Smith Olden	July 8, 1842	February 7, 1876
*Job Gardner Olden	February 12, 1869	February 12, 1870
	February 11, 1871	February 12, 1872
	February 14, 1873	February 12, 1874
	February 12, 1875	February 27, 1876
*Charles Parker	November 5, 1827	
Henry Paxson	February 12, 1827	October 31, 1828
Charles Lobdell Pearson	February 2, 1880	April 12, 1883
John Potts	February 11, 1809	February 12, 1810
Thomas Redman	February 12, 1822	March 18, 1823
Jonathan Rhea	February 12, 1805	February 3, 1815
Joseph Clarence Richardson	May 14, 1920	January 3, 1926
David Morris Robeson	February 12, 1819	February 12, 1821
	February 12, 1822	January 31, 1823
*Zachariah Rossell	December 7, 1825	
	December 22, 1826	
	February 12, 1827	February 12, 1829
	November 17, 1829	February 12, 1834
*John Scudder	February 12, 1814	February 11, 1815
	February 12, 1816	February 12, 1817
	February 12, 1818	February 12, 1819
	February 12, 1820	February 12, 1825
Morgan Scudder	May 11, 1841	February 14, 1868
* State Director		

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
Aaron O. Shuff	September 19, 1828	February 12, 1830
William Harry Skirm	April 20, 1883	January 14, 1902
Benjamin Smith	February 12, 1806	September 15, 1807
Isaac Smith	February 12, 1805	August 29, 1807
William Lovett Smith	September 22, 1807	February 12, 1817
Samuel Lewis Southard	January 5, 1830	February 12, 1835
*Thomas Chew Sterling	February 12, 1836	February 11, 1837
Thomas Stevens	November 5, 1812	February 12, 1830
Jonathan Steward	February 11, 1815	May 24, 1825
Bayard Stockton	February 12, 1825	February 1, 1886
Harry Galpin Stoddard	April 15, 1859	May 18, 1928
Robert J. Stokes	January 12, 1909	January 14, 1913
Samuel Stanhope Stryker	July 23, 1909	
Thomas Johnson Stryker	January 8, 1929	February 9, 1875
William Scudder Stryker	April 2, 1850	September 30, 1842
Horace Bailey Tobin	February 12, 1831	January 9, 1900
*Ellett Tucker	February 7, 1876	
	January 13, 1925	February 12, 1808
	February 12, 1807	
	November 3, 1813	
	November 3, 1814	
	February 6, 1817	
	February 13, 1818	
	October 30, 1818	
	March 1, 1820	
	November 15, 1820	
*John Van Cleve	February 12, 1812	February 12, 1813
	February 12, 1814	February 11, 1815
	February 12, 1816	February 12, 1817
	February 12, 1819	February 12, 1820
	February 12, 1821	February 12, 1825
*Aaron Van Syckel	February 12, 1823	February 12, 1824
	February 12, 1835	February 12, 1836
	February 11, 1837	February 12, 1838
	February 12, 1839	February 12, 1840
	February 12, 1841	February 12, 1842
John Van Syckel	February 12, 1824	February 11, 1826
John Watson	February 12, 1821	February 12, 1827
*Isaac Welling	February 12, 1835	February 12, 1836
	February 11, 1837	February 12, 1838
* State Director		

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served to</i>
*Isaac Welling	February 12, 1839	February 12, 1840
	February 12, 1841	February 12, 1842
	February 11, 1843	February 12, 1844
	February 12, 1845	February 12, 1846
	Febrary 12, 1847	February 12, 1848
	February 12, 1849	February 12, 1850
	February 12, 1851	February 12, 1852
	February 12, 1853	February 12, 1854
	February 12, 1855	February 12, 1856
	February 12, 1857	February 12, 1858
	February 12, 1859	February 11, 1860
	February 12, 1861	February 12, 1862
	February 12, 1863	February 12, 1864
	February 14, 1865	February 12, 1866
	February 12, 1867	February 14, 1868
Frank J. Wetzel	October 4, 1927	
Alfred Whitehead	January 11, 1916	February 3, 1920
Albert Johnson Whittaker	March 26, 1861	November 6, 1874
John Wilson	February 7, 1881	March 28, 1884
Aaron Dickinson Woodruff	February 12, 1831	February 12, 1833
Thomas Lowrey Woodruff	September 4, 1807	June 24, 1817
David Worth	February 12, 1818	February 11, 1832
Josiah Shippey Worth	February 12, 1830	February 12, 1831
Joshua Wright	February 11, 1832	June 14, 1854
Joshua Wright, Jr.	February 12, 1805	February 11, 1809
*Alexander Wurts	February 12, 1810	February 12, 1818
	February 12, 1830	April 11, 1859
	February 12, 1834	February 12, 1835
	February 12, 1836	February 11, 1837
	February 12, 1838	February 12, 1839
	February 12, 1840	February 12, 1841
	February 12, 1842	February 11, 1843
	February 12, 1844	February 12, 1845
	February 12, 1846	February 12, 1847
	February 12, 1848	February 12, 1849
	February 12, 1850	February 12, 1851
	February 12, 1852	February 12, 1853
	February 11, 1854	February 12, 1855
	February 12, 1856	February 12, 1857
	February 12, 1858	February 12, 1859

* State Director

	<i>Elected</i>		<i>Served to</i>
*Alexander Wurts	February 11, 1860		February 12, 1861
	February 12, 1862		February 12, 1863
	February 12, 1864		February 14, 1865
	February 12, 1866		February 12, 1867
	February 12, 1868		February 12, 1869
	February 12, 1870		February 11, 1871
	February 12, 1872		February 14, 1873
	February 12, 1874		February 12, 1875

DIVIDENDS

<i>Dividend Number</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>No. shares</i>	<i>Amt.</i>
1 to 11	Jan. 14, 1806-Jan. 14, 1811	\$1.20 4	5958	\$7,149.60
12 and 13	July 14, 1811-Jan. 14, 1812	1.20 4	6758	8,109.60
14 and 15	July 14, 1812-Jan. 14, 1813	1.20 4	6958	8,349.60
16 to 45	July 14, 1813-Jan. 14, 1828	1.20 4	7158	8,589.60
46 to 63	July 14, 1828-Jan. 14, 1837	1.20 4	5958	7,149.60
64 to 68	July 14, 1837-July 14, 1839	1.20 4	7000	8,400.00
69	Jan. 14, 1840	.60 2	7000	4,200.00
70 and 71	July 14, 1840-Jan. 14, 1841	.90 3	7000	6,300.00
72	July 14, 1841	.60 2	7000	4,200.00
73	Jan. 14, 1842	.75 2½	7000	5,250.00
74 and 75	July 14, 1842-Jan. 3, 1843	.60 2	7000	4,200.00
76 and 77	July 14, 1843-Jan. 14, 1844	.90 3	7000	6,300.00
78 to 81	July 15, 1844-Jan. 14, 1846	1.00 3½	7000	7,000.00
82 to 99	July 15, 1846-Jan. 14, 1855	1.20 4	7000	8,400.00
100 to 103	July 14, 1855-Jan. 14, 1857	1.50 5	7000	10,500.00
104	July 14, 1857	2.00 5	7000	14,000.00 ¹
105 and 106	Jan. 14, 1858-July 15, 1858	1.60 4	7000	11,200.00
107 to 111	Jan. 14, 1859-Jan. 14, 1861	2.00 5	7000	14,000.00
Stock	Jan. 15, 1861	10.00 25	7000	70,000.00 ²
112 to 114	July 14, 1861-July 14, 1862	2.00 4	7000	14,000.00
115 to 119	Jan. 14, 1863-Jan. 14, 1865	4.00 8	7000	28,000.00
120	July 14, 1865	3.00 6	7000	21,000.00
121	Jan. 14, 1866	2.50 5	7000	17,500.00
122 to 126	July 14, 1866-July 14, 1868	2.50 5	9000	22,500.00
127	Jan. 14, 1869	2.00 4	9000	18,000.00
128	July 14, 1869	2.75 5½	9000	24,750.00
129	Jan. 14, 1870	2.00 4	9000	18,000.00
130	July 14, 1870	2.75 5½	9000	24,750.00
131	Dec. 30, 1870	2.00 4	9000	18,000.00
132	July 14, 1871	3.00 6	9000	27,000.00
133 and 134	Jan. 14, 1872-July 14, 1872	2.50 5	9000	22,500.00

¹ Fifth instalment of \$10. a share paid April 1, 1857.² Sixth instalment of \$10. a share paid Jan. 15, 1861.

<i>Dividend Number</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>No. shares</i>	<i>Amt.</i>
135	Jan. 20, 1873	5.00 10	9000	45,000.00
Stock	Jan. 20, 1873		1000	
136	July 14, 1873	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00
137	Jan. 14, 1874	2.00 4	10000	20,000.00
138	July 14, 1874	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00
139 and 140	Jan. 14, 1875-July 14, 1875	2.00 4	10000	20,000.00
141	July 14, 1879	1.00 2	10000	10,000.00
142 to 145	Jan. 14, 1880-July 14, 1881	1.50 3	10000	15,000.00
146 and 147	Jan. 14, 1882-July 14, 1882	1.75 3½	10000	17,500.00
148 to 175	Jan. 14, 1883-July 14, 1896	2.00 4	10000	20,000.00
176	Jan. 14, 1897	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00 ³
177	July 14, 1897	2.00 4	10000	20,000.00
178	Jan. 14, 1898	1.25 2½	10000	12,250.00
179	July 14, 1898	2.00 4	10000	20,000.00
180	Jan. 14, 1899	1.50 3	10000	15,000.00 ³
181	July 14, 1899	2.00 4	10000	20,000.00
182	Jan. 15, 1900	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00 ³
183	July 14, 1900	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00
184	Jan. 15, 1901	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00 ³
185	July 15, 1901	3.00 6	10000	30,000.00 ³
186 to 199	Jan. 14, 1902-July 6, 1908	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00 ³
200	Jan. 4, 1909	4.50 9	10000	45,000.00 ⁴
201 to 216	July 2, 1909-Jan. 1, 1917	2.50 5	10000	25,000.00
217	July 2, 1917	3.00 6	10000	30,000.00 ⁵
218 to 222	Jan. 1, 1918-Jan. 1, 1920	3.00 6	10000	30,000.00 ³
223 to 227	July 1, 1920-July 1, 1922	3.50 7	10000	35,000.00 ³
228	Jan. 1, 1923	3.50 7	10000	35,000.00
229	July 2, 1923	3.50 7	10000	35,000.00 ³
230	Jan. 1, 1924	4.00 8	10000	40,000.00 ³
231	July 1, 1924	3.50 7	10000	35,000.00 ³
232	Jan. 1, 1925	4.00 8	10000	40,000.00 ³
233	July 1, 1925	2.34 7	15000	46,700.00 ⁶
234	Jan. 2, 1926	4.00 8	15000	60,000.00 ³
235	July 1, 1926	3.50 7	15000	52,500.00
236	Jan. 1, 1927	4.00 8	15000	60,000.00 ³
237	July 1, 1927	3.50 7	15000	52,500.00
238	Jan. 1, 1928	3.50 8	20000	70,000.00 ³ ⁷
239	July 2, 1928	3.50 7	20000	70,000.00
240	Jan. 2, 1929	4.50 9	20000	90,000.00 ³
241	July 1, 1929	4.00 8	20000	80,000.00 ³

³ 50¢ extra dividend.⁴ \$2.50 extra dividend.⁵ 50¢ special Red Cross dividend.⁶ Prorated on new stock, \$2.34 a share, March 2, 1925.⁷ Prorated on new stock, \$2.00 a share.

Date	ANNUAL STATEMENTS		
	Resources	Capital	Surplus
April 30, 1805	\$ 65,751.87	\$ 59,580.	
Jan. 2, 1810	526,022.	178,740.	
Jan. 3, 1815	623,382.	214,740.	
Jan. 4, 1820	499,105.	214,740.	
Jan. 4, 1825	615,708.	214,740.	
Jan. 1, 1830	503,185.	178,740.	
Jan. 2, 1835	564,227.	178,740.	
Jan. 14, 1840	392,767.	210,000.	
Jan. 3, 1845	535,606.	210,000.	
Jan. 1, 1850	621,522.	210,000.	
Jan. 1, 1855	699,956.	210,000.	
Jan. 2, 1860	788,899.	280,000.	
Jan. 3, 1865	1,740,515.	350,000.	
Jan. 1, 1870	1,361,772.	450,000.	
Jan. 5, 1875	1,756,983.	500,000.	
Jan. 6, 1880	1,710,266.	500,000.	
Jan. 5, 1885	1,975,782.41	500,000.	
Jan. 3, 1890	2,361,284.62	500,000.	
Dec. 31, 1894	2,703,609.57	500,000.	
Dec. 2, 1899	2,689,248.45	500,000.	
Jan. 11, 1905	2,897,526.48	500,000.	
Jan. 31, 1910	3,787,732.50	500,000.	
Jan. 5, 1915	3,807,303.06	500,000.	
Dec. 31, 1919	10,118,660.21	500,000.	
Dec. 31, 1924	13,189,480.93	500,000.	
Dec. 31, 1925	15,432,070.07	750,000.	
Dec. 31, 1927	17,608,360.91	1,000,000.	
Aug. 31, 1929	18,045,718.52	1,000,000.	
			Undivided Profits
			\$ Deposits
			\$ 3,623.87
			140,641.
			138,282.
			146,400.
			251,414.
			96,264.
			127,894.
			31,890.
			120,983.
			162,943.
			220,643.
			209,414.
			816,533.
			761,947.
			1,086,817.
			1,106,447.
			1,243,288.58
			1,610,886.05
			1,803,632.28
			1,685,172.93
			1,900,409.63
			2,657,849.53
			146,262.97
			321,487.64
			507,407.17
			582,156.33
			13,216,331.84
			14,479,624.09
			14,942,645.52
			1,024,448.90

STATEMENT OF
THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY
of Trenton, New Jersey
At the close of business August 31, 1929

RESOURCES	
Cash and due from Banks	\$3,172,872.62
Loans and Discounts	8,674,992.12
United States Securities	1,210,760.71
Other Investment Securities	4,264,690.68
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	400,000.00
Other Real Estate	240,000.00
Other Assets	82,402.39
	<hr/> \$18,045,718.52
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses	1,024,448.90
Reserve for Taxes and other purposes	43,862.10
Other Liabilities	34,762.00
DEPOSITS	14,942,645.52
	<hr/> \$18,045,718.52

PRESENT OFFICERS

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, *Chairman of the Board*

WILLIAM E. GREEN, *President*

ROBERT W. HOWELL, *First Vice-President*

IRA FROST, *Cashier*

C. HERBERT FETTER, *Vice-President*

RALPH B. LUCAS, *Secretary*

CHARLES M. TITUS, *Trust Officer*

WILLIAM C. MATLACK, JR., *Assistant Trust Officer*

CALEB S. GREEN, *Auditor*

PRESENT DIRECTORS

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, *President Trenton Potteries Company*

WILLIAM E. GREEN, *President*

EDWARD W. DUNHAM, *S. P. Dunham & Company*

EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, *Counsellor at Law*

HORACE B. TOBIN, *President Woven Steel Hose and Rubber Company*

JAMES R. BARBER, *Graham, Parsons & Company*

ELZEY S. AITKIN, *First Vice-President and General Manager Trenton Potteries Company*

ROBERT W. HOWELL, *First Vice-President*

JULIEN L. EYSMANS, *Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad Company*

FRANK J. WETZEL, *Director West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company*

FREDERICK S. DONNELLY, *President Frederick W. Donnelly & Son, Inc.*

ROBERT J. STOKES, *President Thermoid Rubber Company*

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AS OF OCTOBER 11, 1929

JOHN A. CAMPBELL

Vice-President, January 9, 1900, to January 13, 1904

President, January 13, 1904, to July 1, 1927

Chairman of the Board, July 1, 1927, to date

WILLIAM E. GREEN

Assistant to the President, October 1, 1915, to January 12, 1921

Vice-President, January 12, 1921, to January 10, 1923

First Vice-President, January 10, 1923, to July 1, 1927

President, July 1, 1927, to date

R. W. HOWELL

Entered Bank April 16, 1888

Cashier, January 11, 1905, to January 13, 1925

Vice-President, January 13, 1925, to July 1, 1927

First Vice-President, July 1, 1927, to date

IRA FROST

Entered Bank May 31, 1887

Assistant Cashier, August 13, 1909, to January 13, 1925

Cashier, January 13, 1925, to date

C. HERBERT FETTER

Entered Bank November 4, 1891

Assistant Cashier, January 15, 1919, to July 1, 1927

Vice-President July 1, 1927, to date

RALPH B. LUCAS

Entered Bank October 1, 1902

Secretary, July 9, 1926, to date

CHARLES M. TITUS

Entered Bank as Trust Officer, November 7, 1927, to date

WILLIAM C. MATLACK, JR.

Entered Bank January 1, 1915

Assistant Trust Officer, July 19, 1927, to date

CALEB S. GREEN

Entered Bank as Auditor, June 6, 1927, to date

AUSTIN SNIDER

Former Cashier, entered Bank May 1870

Cashier, 1884 to 1904

Resigned, 1904

Reentered, January 1, 1928, to date

E. S. EVERINGHAM

Paying Teller, April 9, 1904

H. STANLEY PAYRAN

Manager, Savings Department, February 1, 1912

GEORGE J. MURPHY

Branch Manager, February 1, 1918

L. S. STACKHOUSE

Vault Custodian, April 10, 1919

JAMES S. SKIRM

Appraiser, May 13, 1929

W. LESTER MURPHY

Bookkeeper, February 19, 1907

ANDREW BACSO

Assistant Note Teller, June 20, 1920

ANGELO CAVALIERI

General Ledger Bookkeeper, March 1, 1919

JOHN McCORMICK, JR.

Receiving Teller, May 10, 1923

E. WYNNE JONES

Teller, April 3, 1920

CHARLES O'LONE

Teller, April 25, 1921

FRANK DORAN

Teller, February 1, 1921

RUSSELL WILCOX

Assistant Teller, September 1, 1924

ROBERT VAN NESS

Bookkeeper, April 25, 1921

HENRY FORT

Teller, September 24, 1923

WARREN HALL

Teller, February 6, 1925

PAUL VETTER

Bookkeeper, December 29, 1924

LESTER OLSON

Teller, July 5, 1927

E. C. LLOYD

Bookkeeper, May 9, 1927

MICHAEL MAJOFSKY

Bookkeeper, November 22, 1927

EDGAR BRETELL

Bookkeeper, December 27, 1927

RALPH L. STOUT

Bookkeeper, July 7, 1927

EDWARD C. RANDOLPH

Bookkeeper, April 9, 1928

WARREN STRONG

Correspondence Department, April 17, 1928

FRANK D. FERRY

Correspondence Department, June 11, 1928

LLOYD STRYKER

General Clerk, November 1, 1928

HARRY C. RUSSELL

Superintendent of Bank Building, May 26, 1919

RUTH B. TOMLINSON

Stenographer, June 1, 1917

MIRIAM C. TOMLINSON

Stenographer, September 1, 1917

FRIEDA S. DONALDSON

Assistant, Trust Department, May 9, 1922

MARY A. SLACK

Statement Clerk, August 19, 1918

MAMIE A. VETTER

Statement Operator, May 5, 1920

KATHERINE GILLMORE

Statement Operator, February 18, 1924

ELEANOR YOUNG

Telephone Operator, April 24, 1922

NELLIE BOUCHARD

Stenographer, December 13, 1926

ANNA HART CONOVER

Bookkeeper, August 24, 1917

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